THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 137. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

The Peabody Funeral Fleet—Its Course When at Sea.

From the London Times.

The sailing of her Majesty's ship Monarch from Portsmouth for the United States with the remains of the late distinguished philanthropist on board, has been deferred by orders from the Admiralty from the 27th inst. until a day yet to be fixed upon, according to circumstances, between the 2d and 6th proximo. This change in the date of sailing has been made to enable the United States ships of war, which have been ordered to accompany the Monarch across the Atlantic, to start with her at the commencement of the voyage from Spithead, and this they would have been unable to do had the original day fixed upon for the Monarch's departure been adhered to. The United States screw frigate Plymouth, which is one of the vessels ordered to accompany the Monarch, is now on her way to Spithead, from the Mediterranean, but is not expected to arrive earlier than the 1st proximo. She will afterwards have to fill up with coal, and it is just possible that some parts of her machinery may require a little readjustment in packing or other matters before she will be ready for the voyage. The screw corvette Kenosha is another of the vessels appointed to accompany the Monarch, but she will most probably arrive at Spithead some time in advance of the Plymouth.

The route taken by the Monarch and her convoy will be a southern one, and they will call at Madeira or Fayal to enable the ships to fill up their bunkers with coal for the remainder of the voyage to the American coast.

All the preparations on board the Monarch want but the finishing touches to render them complete. Captain Comaerell's apartment on the aftermost part of the ship's main deck, in which will be deposited the case containing the coffin and remains of the late Mr. Peabody during the voyage between Spithead and the United States, has been inclosed and properly draped. The Monarch herself has been placed in full naval mourning, everything projecting above her upper decks, turrets, funnel, hurricane deck, lower masts and bowsprits, yards and blocks aloft, etc., all being painted a "French gray." A ribbon of the same color has also been painted around the outer sides of the bulwarks. Yesterday the Monarch was berthed alongside the railway jetty of the dockyard at Portsmouth, where she will receive the body on board on the day fixed upon for its embarkation. The train that will convey the friends of the late Mr. Peabody and his remains from London to Portsmouth will be run through the railway companies' joint station at the Portsmouth terminus, and over the Admiralty junction line of rails into the dockyard, and on to the jetty, alongside which the Monarch is now lying.

A "Collins" Steamship as a Huge Cotton Ship.

From the Cork Herald.

There is at present lying in the Birkinhead docks, England, one of the largest East Indiamen afloat, viz., the Adriatic, whose history is a rather eventful one. The Adriatic originally formed one of the celebrated Collins line of steamships sailing between New York and the Mersey, and is a sister ship to the ill-fated Pacific, Arctic, and Baltic. Ever since the collapse of the Collins line the Adriatic, we believe, was laid at Southampton until within the last few months, when she was purchased by Mr. Edward Bates and brought round to the Mersey to be transformed into a sailing vessel. The work is now being rapidly carried on, and in the course of a month or so the Adriatic will be one of the largest sailing vessels trading out of the port of Liverpool.

Mr. Bates owns several large vessels, one of them, the Bates Family, being capable of stowing away 11,000 bales of cotton; but when the alterations of the Adriatic are completed she will be able to carry about 20,000 bales of East India cotton.

CUBA.

Outrage on Americans—Sailors Beaten and Officers Insulted.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—At an engagement in the Puerto Principe district on the 20th instant, which resulted in favor of the insurgents, the latter captured a Spanish flag, which is reported to be the celebrated standard given by Saint Eulalia many hundred years ago to the Catalans under heavenly direction and interposition, and which has been borne to honor and glory on innumerable fields, and in all parts of the world. This semi-sacred flag was confided to the Catalan volunteers by the authorities of Catalonia at Barcelona, amid impressive ceremonies, and with the injunction to add to its fame by bright deeds in the no longer faithful island, and now, if in truth they have lost it, the fact is a most humiliating one not only for them, but for the Spanish cause.

I send you the particulars in brief of a most cowardly and dastardly outrage upon an American merchant vessel and some of her crew by a band of Spanish volunteers. On yesterday evening a number of American, English, and Norwegian seamen were remonstrated with by a watchman in Regla against making much noise. This quieted the men and the turbulent party broke up, but one of the seamen, who remained behind, threw an empty bottle at the watchman as this one was walking away, and then ran off, escaping arrest. From this small incident a report was propagated in Regla that a number of American sailors had nearly killed one of the watchmen, and without investigating the matter some twenty-five of the Regla volunteers, arms in hand, upon their own volition, without any order from the authorities, and therefore without warrants, proceeded to the West Regla wharf, and boarded the American schooner T. J. Frazier, Captain Madge, then unloading. They paid no attention to the remonstrances of the officers against their coming on board without authority, but, on the contrary, greatly insulted these officers, and at once seized three of the crew, and so severely beat, cut, and stabbed them that their lives are in danger. They then brought the three men to the Guanabacoa Jail, where they are now confined. It is useless to say that these men, all American citizens, did not nearly kill a watchman, as pretended by the volunteers, since no watchman was nearly killed; nor did one of them even throw the empty bottle that gave rise to the mystification of the volunteers. The sailor that committed this small offense is known to be a Norwegian, and unconnected with the Frazier. Captain Madge has laid this case of gross outrage before the American Consul, and to-morrow the matter will go to the Captain-General for action. Full and complete satisfaction, including the severe punishment of the guilty volunteers, will probably be insisted upon, as the case is really an aggravated one, and the conduct of the volunteers perfectly unjustifiable.

MURDER.

Homicide in Astoria, Long Island—A Remarkable Case.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following:—

On the afternoon of the 24th of September last, John Myers and his son John, residents of Astoria, L. I., were engaged in digging out a well near the premises of Mr. George T. Chambers, of the above village. Mr. Chambers, with his hired man, was trying to catch a chicken, and, not succeeding, took a rifle, and, aiming at the chicken, fired. The ball went through a board fence and struck young Myers in the right leg, lacerating and tearing away a portion of the knee-cap. Young Myers lingered in great agony until the 27th of November, when he died from the effects of the wound. At the time of the shooting, Myers, Sr., entered a complaint before Justice Purcells against Mr. Chambers for felonious assault. Mr. Chambers was arrested and conveyed to the cells.

At the examination of the case next day, Mr. Chambers was admitted to bail in $2000 to appear on October 1 for further examination. On the 28th a new warrant was issued, upon the ground that the prisoner was about to leave the country, and Mr. Chambers was rearrested, and further bail to the amount of $1000 was required. A consultation of four physicians having been had upon the condition of the wounded man, and their certificate given that he was in a critical state and death imminent, a warrant was issued by Coroner Seibe, of Newtown, requiring the prisoner to be brought before him. This was executed the same day that the prisoner was to appear before Justice Purcell. He was taken before Coroner Seibe the same evening, who committed him to the custody of the constable, to be brought before him the following Saturday evening, the Coroner, with a jury, having in the meantime taken the statement of the wounded man in regard to the shooting. The further investigation was proceeded with as above, on Saturday evening, October 2, when a number of witnesses were examined and the inquest adjourned until the 8th of October, Mr. Chambers being admitted to bail in $4000, which he procured, and was released.

At the examination before the Coroner, held on the 9th of last month, several witnesses were examined, and, at the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Chambers' counsel asked the Coroner whether he was performing the duties of a Coroner or discharging those of a Judge, and he then decided to adjourn for two weeks, for the purpose of taking counsel in the meantime, and the case, so far as the Coroner is concerned, still stands adjourned. On Monday last, Mr. Chambers was again arrested on a warrant issued by Justice John S. Snediker, of Jamaica, charging him with "wilfully, maliciously, and of malice aforethought firing a rifle loaded with powder and ball at John Myers, Jr., giving him a wound whereby and by which the said John Myers, Jr., did die." Several witnesses on the part of the prosecution were examined before the Justice yesterday, and the further examination adjourned until Monday, the 13th, the prisoner meanwhile remaining in the custody of Officer Long, of Astoria.

FALSE SPIRITS.

A Young Man Duped by a Medium Into the Belief that His Father Had Been Robbed and Murdered.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th has the following:

There may be some foundation for spiritualism; but one thing is certain, the spirits are not always correct in their statements regarding occurrences about which a privileged few are permitted to ask them. Their memories may be defective, or the unknown world may be such as to cause them to forget the persons and things they left behind them. Being suddenly reminded by a medium that they were once mortals, and interrogated about circumstances which one would suppose would ever be remembered, they may become confused and communicate what first suggests itself. Or some mischievous spirit, delighted at the opportunity of furnishing worldlings with something to talk about, may personate some one else, and misstate facts purposely. Consequently, from one of these causes arises the errors which are frequently made. It can be accounted for in no other way. The mediums pretend to, and without doubt do, give the exact language of the spirits, and as they are generally respectable people, would not be guilty of perverting it. It would be doing a manifest injustice to a great many worthy spirits to say that they were guilty of uttering falsehoods; but that one of them is guilty has been proven conclusively. On Friday afternoon two young men called upon a medium, whose office is on Clark street. One of them stated that he desired to hear from his father, who was in the spirit land, he having died some time ago. After a small fee had been paid the medium summoned the defunct, having recognized him as he was passing the window, with numbers of other spirits, on their way South. He was asked how he was getting along, and replied that he had the headache, having been struck on the head with a club, by his employer, while on earth, and robbed of $78,000. The son was amazed at the news, and without waiting for further particulars left with his companion to find the murderer. The employer referred to by the deceased is a well-known merchant of this city, whose place of business is on South Water street. To his store the young men proceeded, and finding their man, in the son said to him, "My father was in your employ as travelling agent. He was foully murdered by you and robbed of $78,000. I have positive proof against you, and will prosecute you unless you give me the amount you took from him." The merchant became confused, and did not know what to say. The young man's father had been in his employ, but he believed he died from natural causes. After some further conversation with the son he made an appointment to meet him on Saturday afternoon. When the two had gone he reflected upon the matter, and came to the conclusion that it was a conspiracy to blackmail him. Under this impression he communicated the circumstances to Mr. William Pinkerton, son of the famous detective. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Pinkerton took a position at a desk in the counting-room of the store, and when the son came in heard the whole story repeated. He also came to the conclusion that it was a scheme to obtain money, and proposed to the merchant to do one of two things—to give the two young men a good thrashing or have them arrested. The merchant refused to do either, and his accuser left, obviously very angry. The son next proceeded to Pinkerton's office, on Washington street, and laid the case before Mr. Thiel. Mr. Pinkerton determined to see if there was anything in it. His inquiries and efforts resulted in his learning that the information of the murder (?) was given by the medium. The deceased father received a salary of $1000 per annum while in the employ of the merchant, and, as he had a family to provide for, it is safe to say he never had $78 at one time, let alone $78,000. Young men, whose fathers are dead, should not rely upon what professional "mediums" say, or they may become the laughing stock of the community.

OBITUARY.

Frederick Overbeck.

The foreign mail brings intelligence of the death of the celebrated German painter, Frederick Overbeck. None of the particulars of his demise are given; but it probably occurred at Rome, where he had lived and labored for more than half a century, and had built up a school of art and seen it gradually decay. He was born in Lubeck in 1789, and went to Rome to study art in 1810. There was a company of enthusiastic young German artists at that time in Rome—Cornelius Veit and Schadow among them—who dreamed of a regeneration of art, a new renaissance in which the severe simplicity and truth of the early masters should be taken as the model of excellence in form, and religious mysticism should breathe into the painter's work a more elevated spirit. Overbeck was the heart and soul of this little band. Art, he declared, was not precious in itself or for its own beauty; it existed only for the sake of religion. He despised the sensuous loveliness of Raphael, and went back for his inspiration to Perugino and the early ascetic school. The young artists found their first patron in the Prussian Consul, Bartholdy. He commissioned them to decorate his villa with frescoes, and here Overbeck executed his "Joseph Sold into Captivity" and the "Seven Years of Famine," by which he placed himself decidedly at the head of the new school. In 1814, with several of his associates, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and from that time he devoted his pencil more exclusively than ever to religious subjects. One by one his disciples fell away. Some died; others, like Cornelius, were enticed into the more vigorous and romantic style of the later German school; Overbeck alone remained true to his first principles, and pursued in seclusion his devout labors, producing a great number of paintings and designs in charcoal and chalk, instinct with religious sentiment, harmonious in composition, and truthful in spirit, though he was not a correct draughtsman nor a good colorist. His masterpiece is generally thought to be his "Triumph of Christianity in the Arts," in the Stadelsche Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Most of his best works are familiar all through Europe and America by line-engravings, wood-cuts, and lithographs, and the most distinguished German engravers have employed themselves in reproducing his compositions.

MEDICAL STUDENT OF THE PERIOD.

Attending the Clinic—A Scene on the Road—A Female Doctor Threatening to Shoot.

A correspondent of the *World* has the following letter in this morning's issue of that paper:—

As a student of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, I deem it my duty to inform you of a little circumstance which happened on board the steamer Fletcher, which carries Bellevue students to the clinics on Blackwell's Island. In coming up from Charity Hospital last Tuesday, a female student came on board. When she arrived, the settees were all occupied by the male students. She walked up to one of the seats and said to a student, "Will you get up and give me a seat? If you don't I will sit in your lap." Well the students gave her a seat on the end of the settee, and all went quietly for a few minutes, when some of the students who were standing back placed their feet on the rung of the settee and tipped it partially over. She looked savagely at one of the students, who, unfortunately for him, sat alongside of her, and who was entirely innocent of participating in the affair in any manner. The settee was partially tipped again, when she said:—"I will shoot the first man that tips this seat again, and, also, the first man that insults me will forfeit his life," when not a word had been said to her by any of the students. During the time she was saying these loud words she placed her hand in her pocket in a very knowing manner. The students assembled around, when she exclaimed:—"I am not afraid of four hundred Bellevue students, and I can lick any one of you; I don't care a fig for all the clinics; I come here out of spite, and nothing else, because I know you don't want me here; I have seen more than any of you," which is an untruth, as she never began to study medicine until a year ago.

When she had finished this little speech, the students began to laugh, and also the student who sat alongside of her. She immediately jumped up and began to strike this student who sat alongside of her, who, as I said before, was entirely innocent of having anything to do with the affair. He caught her and held her, and he said: "Madam, if you have no respect for yourself, you ought to have for the gentlemen present." "I do respect myself, and the men too, and, what is more, I love them." This, of course, created quite a laugh among the students. When the boat arrived at Twenty-sixth street, East river, she got off and walked up the street with a very dignified (?) air. The student whom she assaulted reported the case to Mr. Brennan, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, who will report the case to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, who will act upon it.

The whole affair was caused by her unladylike language in saying, "If you don't get up I will sit in your lap." None of the students insulted or injured her in any manner; the tipping of the seat was only about two inches from the deck, and not by any means high enough to cause her to complain. How much better would it have been for her to get up if the tipping of the seat was inconvenient! This is a sample of the female students who attend the clinics at Bellevue and Charity Hospitals.

GENERALITIES.

A Perilous Bath.

The effects of an ice water bath were effectually tested by one John McCaffray, last Saturday, and the result proved nearly fatal to the victim. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Mr. William Linnenkohl, who lives at No. 56 Commercial street, heard vociferous calls for help, and hastening to the spot from whence the noise proceeded saw a person struggling in the water of the canal near the Commercial street bridge. Patrolman Dillon, with the assistance of two or three citizens, succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate individual just as he was going down for the last time. They bore him insensible to Police Station No. 1, where he received all the attention that could possibly be rendered to resuscitate him. Dr. Johnson was summoned, and took immediate steps for the drowned man's welfare. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning evidences of life became apparent, and at 5 o'clock the man was able to speak.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Revolting Story.

A deserted boy, between six and seven years of age, was brought to the Chicago Armory on Saturday evening, whose bodily condition is such that even stout-hearted policemen were appalled at the sight. A cancer had eaten away his entire nose, lips, and a part of his chin, and his face, what little remains, is one fearful sore. Owing to the absence of his lips he is unable to articulate, and consequently can give no information that will lead to his identity. He was brought to the Armory by an employe of the United States Express Company, who says that he came to the office in company with his father—supposed to hold that relation towards him—in the morning. It is hardly possible that the father—if such he was—took that mode of deserting the boy. The thought is too terrible to be believed. And yet, his disappearance, or rather non-appearance, can hardly be accounted for upon any other hypothesis. The case is one that appeals to the sympathy of the most obdurate heart. It is scarcely possible, at the rate the cancer is now devouring the boy, that he can survive six months.

A Swindling City Father.

We regret that we are compelled to chronicle a series of swindling operations perpetrated by a German, who has been for many years a resident of Louisville, and who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens to such a degree that he was elected last April Alderman of the First ward.

Mr. George E. Henisohn, this "Honorable City Father," obtained, under the false pretense that he had large deposits of money in different banks, considerable amounts of money, by giving his checks for it. He generally managed to make these nice little transactions after banking hours, saying that it was too late to draw funds, and that he needed them at that moment for some particular purposes. In some instances he forged the signatures of several of our business firms to checks and drew various amounts. This latter charge could not, at the late hour in which we received the report, be traced up, and we are not willing to vouch for its truth. The amounts obtained by Henisohn are variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. As soon as the story got out, search was made after the "Honorable," but he was *non est.*—*Louisville Volksblatt.*

Result of a "Practical" Joke.

A gentleman from Sparta, Tennessee, gives us the particulars of a sad affair which occurred in that part of the country last week. At one of those periodical masquerадings for which the rural districts are celebrated, the subject of ghosts and spirit visitations was discussed at great length, and with all that exaggeration and high coloring which usually attach to any theme in which the supernatural plays a part. When the party broke up, one of the young men of the neighborhood conceived the idea of frightening two of the ladies who had some distance to go along a lonely road with their brother. Wrapping himself in a sheet from head to foot, he took a short path, and emerged upon the trio from a copse of bushes, just as they came up. As the figure in white became visible, moving slowly towards them, the trio set up the most horrible shrieks, and fled down the path in the utmost terror. One of the ladies swooned and fell to the ground, while the other reached the house with reason unseated, a raving maniac.—*Nashville Banner.*

The New York Custom-House.

The following list is from the records of the office, dated December 4:—

Whole number of applications received	18,243
Total appointments made by Mr. Grinnell	460

The above appointments are classified as follows:

Number of appointments made by endorsement of members of Congress	163
From different States and upon the recommendation of persons of high political standing	198
Number appointed from New York City	99

Eckel and the Murder of Dr. Burdell.

After the announcement had been made to Eckel that he must die, we are informed that, at the suggestion of a prominent citizen, Eckel's partner in crime, Callicott, had an interview with him, for the purpose of drawing from him any disclosures he might feel disposed to make in regard to the murder of Dr. Burdell. It is stated that Eckel emphatically declared that he was entirely guiltless of any connection with the crime, and that he did not know who committed it. He added that he entered the house about eleven o'clock on the night of the murder; that he was met by Mrs. Cunningham in the lower hall; that he noticed she appeared confused and excited; that she preceded him up stairs to his room; that she stopped on the way up stairs and closed Dr. Burdell's bedroom door; that she accompanied him to his own bedroom door, where he left her, locked his door, and retired to bed; and that he was entirely ignorant of the murder until after the discovery of the body. This statement was made a short time before his death, and in view of the fact that his physician had informed him that his end was near, and that he could not possibly survive. Given under such solemn circumstances, it will doubtless be generally believed, especially as, while it exonerates himself, it adds one more link to the chain of testimony which pointed to Mrs. Cunningham as the murderess of Dr. Burdell.—*Albany Argus, Dec. 7.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The trial of George Mountjoy for frauds against the revenue laws resulted last night in a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered, and the defendant held in bail to appear.

The jurors were dismissed until to-morrow morning.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of Mellinger vs. Cochran et al., which was to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, before reported, was resumed this morning, the defense maintaining that there was probable cause for the proceeding. The jury found for the plaintiff, $10,000 as against Andrew G. Cochran, and in favor of the other defendants.

George J. Richardson vs. The American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company. This was an action to recover for certain stocks loaned to the defendants. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning this Court met for the trial of prisoners, but the docks were empty, and continued so until noon. No explanation of this could be made, the Clerk saying that the order for bringing up prisoners had been given to the Sheriff in proper time. The Judge at once made the following order:—

And now, December 8, 1869, it is ordered that the Sheriff have in court each day at 10 o'clock A. M. the prisoners whose names have been handed to him by the clerk of this court for that purpose the previous day; and the clerk serve a copy of this order personally on the Sheriff, and make return of such service to this court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

Assistant District Attorney Pratt prosecuting.

Prison cases were still before the court. Thomas Williams was put upon trial for burglary. Edward Davis, who was indicted jointly with Williams, pleaded guilty, which left the latter to be tried alone. The evidence was point blank to the effect that on the night of November these two boys entered the house of Martin Smith, at Forty-first and Girard avenue, and on searching the house for valuables awakened Mrs. Smith, who roused her husband. The burglars fled but were distinctly recognized. The jury found no difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty, particularly as the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Chapman, under this satisfactory proof, joined with the District Attorney in asking for a conviction.

—An old gentleman of seventy-five was recently buried in Connecticut in the same suit of clothes he had worn at his four weddings.

—General John A. Logan has arrived in Washington and opened the campaign for removing the capital westward, whence "the star of empire takes its way."

—A son of Oliver Wendell Holmes accompanied Charles Sumner to Washington, and is to be made clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Sumner is chairman.

—Some citizens of Massachusetts are moving for separate prisons for women.

—A red cedar hitching-post, set in Plymouth, Conn., in 1770, is still serviceable, and apparently will be good for twenty years more.

—A Wisconsin farmer has just sold for seventy cents a quantity of wheat for which two years ago he refused $2·10.

—A beggar in Hartford, Conn., offered to change a bill on Saturday when a lady told him she had no change.

—Twenty-five young married pairs have formed a Benedict Club in Cincinnati.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Commemoration of the Pacific Railway Completion—The President Presented with a Beautiful Gold Medal.

Supposed Murder in Illinois—The Base Ball Congress—Suffrage and Repudiation in Tennessee.

FROM THE WEST.

Mysterious Affair.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PEORIA, Ills., Dec. 8.—Citizens of Chillicothe, Illinois, have been thrown into a state of great excitement over the discovery of a club covered with blood, and pieces of human hair clotted with blood, and a skiff with blood in it in a slough a short distance above that place. A despatch was received in Chillicothe on the night of the 6th, from Coles county, stating that Louis Saxton had started for that town, but had not been heard from since. His non-arrival, and the fact of his having a large sum of money on his person, leads to the supposition that he has been murdered, the club, hair, and skiff being evidence of it. The slough was dragged for the body, but none found. The whole affair seems wrapped in mystery.

A New Railway in Illinois.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 8.—A meeting of several prominent gentlemen of this city was held on Monday night to discuss the best means of completing the Illinois' Farmers Railroad. The principal object was to raise money. The work will be put through without delay.

Tobacco Dealers' Association.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A meeting of tobacco dealers was held last evening at Tremont, for the purpose of organizing an association.

A boy named John Wauternach, while walking quietly along the street, was fired upon by another boy with a pistol loaded with buckshot. The shot entered Wauternach's arm and lodged in his breast; none penetrated to a great depth. Dr. Lee has pronounced him out of danger.

A Determined Pigeon Shooter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Shannon, the crack pigeon shooter, has sued the proprietors of the Southern Hotel for ten thousand dollars. He had been arrested at their instance on the charge of forgery, and acquitted. He now brings suit for damages.

Navigation Suspended.

Ice in considerable quantities floated in the river to-day. The Keokuk Packet Company will lay up their boats for the season on Saturday.

St. Louis Criminal Matters.

The total number of arrests here for the past month was 1090, of which two were for murder. The amount restored of stolen goods was $14,000. The property destroyed in gambling houses estimated at $1400. The executors of the estate of Henry Ames have been ordered to pay over to his widow the sum of $37,000, being her proportion of the assets due now. Tom Allen and his partner in the saloon business have quarrelled. Allen states that Pearson robbed him of $1700 while he was absent in Cincinnati.

Commercial Failure.

There was a rumor here this morning of the failure of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in St. Louis.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Extensive Fire—Several Large Jewelry Establishments Damaged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the brick building No. 14 Oliver street, which is occupied by several large jewelry establishments. The signal from the Hall tower called the fire department promptly to the spot, and through their exertions the flames were soon overpowered, and the building saved. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement, which is in the west end of the building. When the fire broke out some of the workmen upon the second floor were still at work. They had considerable difficulty in making their escape by the burning stairway, and were nearly suffocated by the smoke which at the time filled the building.

Several streams of water were soon directed on the burning bbilding, and the flames reduced, but not, however, before considerable damage had been occasioned to the wooden partition and flooring in each story. The entire loss is estimated at about $5000, which is fully covered by insurance. The valuable stock was protected from damage by being stored in fire-proof safes.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Troubles—Fatal Mining Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—A Laramie letter dated Dec. 4 states the Indian troubles in Wyoming as quite alarming. A band of thirty Sioux Indians made a raid on a herder in the employ of a rancheman named Mills, four miles from the fort, on the 27th ult., capturing nearly all the stock and wounding the herder in two places. A pursuit was made by the ranchemen and others, and all but twenty-five head were recaptured. A mail party leaving Fort Laramie a few days previously were attacked by a band of about seventy-five Sioux Indians, and two soldiers of the 4th Infantry were severely wounded. A retreat was then made, and the party reached the fort without further loss. Another mail party who expected to meet the former at Horseshoe from Fetterman has not been heard from since leaving the fort. It is feared they encountered a body of Indians. A special from Central City, Colorado, reports a serious accident last Saturday in a mine by the falling of several timbers, with a large quantity of quartz, killing three men instantly and wounding several others.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Peabody Obsequies—Arrest of a Forger.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Our Corn and Flour Exchange has passed resolutions in commemoration of George Peabody, and authorized its President to appoint a committee to attend his funeral when the remains arrive. A young man named James Harding has been arrested here as a notorious swindler, forger, thief, etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Presented With a Medal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A beautiful gold medal, recently prepared at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, was presented to the President yesterday in a few appropriate remarks by Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, the Chief Coiner, who, in conjunction with Mr. William Barber, the engraver, was delegated by the Director of the Mint, Governor Pollock, to represent the officers of that institution on the occasion. The medal is a neat, elaborate, and exquisite production. But apart from its beauty and undoubted merit as a rare work of art, it will always possess peculiar claims to consideration as marking the accomplishment of a great national work, one of the most stupendous in conception and execution of modern times. This grand undertaking of uniting the two oceans by rail having been completed during the Presidency of General Grant, it was eminently proper that he should be the recipient of the first medal struck to commemorate the fact.

The President seemed highly gratified at this mark of respect shown him, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the beauty of conception and skill of workmanship displayed in the preparation of the medal.

[*Note by the Editor.*—A full description of this medal appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH a few days since.]

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Steamer Alaska.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The United States steamer Alaska went into commission yesterday, with Homer C. Blake as commander. Her first cruise will be with the Asiatic Squadron.

The Shoe Trade.

The shipments of boots and shoes, by rail and sea, for the week are 12,979 cases, against 11,958 cases for the corresponding week of last year, and 8165 cases for 1867. The essential features of the market remain unchanged.

National Base Ball Congress.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Base Ball Players, composed of delegates from the different State associations, commenced here this morning. The following States will be represented:—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, California, and the District of Columbia. This evening the delegates will attend Selwyn's Theatre, by invitation of the Lowell Club, and after the performance they, with the members of the Lowell and Harvard Clubs, will partake of a supper at the Parker House.

Convict Pardoned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 8.—Edward O'Brien, sentenced to the State Prison for store robbery at Brunswick, has been pardoned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Packet Sunk.

WHEELING, Dec. 8.—The Wheeling and Parkersburg packet Rebecca collided with pier No. 4 at Parkersburg last night and sunk immediately, and four or five lives were lost. The passengers were all saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

Marine disasters are of daily occurrence by colliding with piers and new bridges at Belair and Parkersburg, and a number of similar accidents are reported to have occurred at Steubenville bridge.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8.—In most of the counties of this State candidates have been nominated for the Constitutional Convention. From despatches received at the *Banner* office it is gleaned that a decided majority of those already nominated will favor a provision granting the ballot to negroes. The opposition is, however, likely to be strong enough to make the contest on the subject exciting and prolonged. The two candidates nominated to-day in Wilson county are strongly committed against colored suffrage, and the Shelby county and Memphis candidates are disposed to be on the same side. Suffrage and repudiation will undoubtedly be the prominent subjects before the convention. Most of the candidates nominated are ex-Confederates. Both houses of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 22d inst., to meet again on the 5th of January. The convention meets on the second Monday in January, so that both houses will be in session at the same time.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 8—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞@92⅞. American securities flat; 5-20s of 1862, 85⅝; 1865s, old, 84⅛; 1867s, 86; 10-40s, 81. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 8—11 A. M.—Tallow easier.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 8—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 85⅝. Stocks easier; Illinois Central, 99⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—1 P. M.—Corn, 29s. 3d. Pork dull at 110s. Lard quiet and steady.

BREMEN, Dec. 8.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

The message of the President, coupled with the highly favorable reports to Congress from the heads of the various departments of State, are well calculated to relieve the country of the depression which has weighed heavily upon the business energies of the people for many months past. But there is much yet to be done before the relics of the past confusion shall have been removed from view. The recommendations urged on Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency must first be passed upon by Congress, and the mass of projects bearing upon the same subjects which are likely to be pressed upon its attention bid fairly to inaugurate an era of confusion, and to absorb the precious time of the session in useless discussions.

The local money market is devoid of special feature. The demand is quite light from all sources, and the steady increase in supply, both at the banks and in the open market, render a further fall in the rates unavoidable. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., and first-class business paper at 8@9 per cent., according to credits.

Gold opened strong at 123⅝, and advanced to 123¾.

Government bonds are active, and a little off in prices.

The Stock market was dull, but prices were slightly stronger than yesterday. State and City securities were not in demand.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but prices were strong, selling at 49·69@49¾; Pennsylvania is without change, selling at 54⅛; Camden and Amboy was taken at 119⅛; Lehigh Valley at 53⅜; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 39⅛.

In Canal and Coal shares there were no sales. A sale of Philadelphia Bank was made at 155, and Hestonville Passenger Railway at 11⅛ b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 N Penna 7s	85⅜	30 sh Phila Bk	155
$1000 Leh 6s R Ln	86	25 sh Penna R	54⅛
100 sh Read R....c.	49⅝	32 do.....ls.	54⅛
100 do.....b10.	49¾	60 sh O C & A R.b5.	39⅛
100 do....s60wn.	49·69	10 sh C & Am R.2d.	119⅛
100 do.....b10.	49¾	14 do......2d.	119⅛
200 do..ls.s60.	49·69	2 sh Leh V R	53⅜
100 do.....b10.	49¾	1 do	53⅜
100 do	49⅝	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	11⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅞@119; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115⅞; do., 1864, 113@113½; do., 1865, 113⅞@114; do., July, 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do. do., 1867, 115¾@116; do., 1868, 115⅝@115¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@109; Cur. 6s, 107⅞@108. Gold, 123⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅞@118⅞; do. 1862, 115¾@115⅞; do. 1864, 113@113½; do. 1865, 113⅞@114; do. 1865, new, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1867, do. 115⅝@115¾; do. 1868, do., 115⅝@115¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅝@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 123⅝@123¾; Silver, 120@122.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	123⅝	10·27 A. M.	123⅝
10·05 "	123⅝	10·35 "	123⅝
10·10 "	123⅝	11·10 "	123⅝
10·15 "	123¾	11·30 "	123¾
10·20 "	123⅝	11·57 "	123¾

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"A disposition to await further developments in Congress, the snow storm and the election were co-operative influences in producing a dull state of affairs in Wall street to-day. There was a good deal of discussion of financial questions and a canvassing of the relative chances of the various suggestions touching the currency and the national debt contained in the message of the President and the report of Secretary Boutwell, but transactions were quite light in the various branches of business at the Stock Exchange. The gold market was strong throughout in response to the impression that contraction is the last and least of all measures proposed for the better regulation of the finances. The price under this stimulus, as well as upon reports that a resolution for the recognition of Cuba was or would be introduced in Congress to-day, rose to 123½, but subsequently fell off to 123. Later in the afternoon, on the announcement that a bill had been introduced to prevent the further sales of Treasury gold, the market became strong again and the price closed finally at 123⅝@123¾. The clearances as reported by the Gold Bank to-day show the increasing speculation in the Gold Room, the total being over thirty-eight millions. The clique movement was decidedly perceptible in the upward turn of the market, a further inspection of the Washington Cabinet reports seeming to revive the original determination to put gold up. While there is no proposition to contract there is a suggestion in the opening proceedings of Congress that gold be hoarded in the Treasury as the preliminary to specie payments. This is exactly what the clique wish. The retention from the market of the surplus gold of the Government would enable them in the interval to specie payments to perfectly control the price of gold in the open market.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at seven per cent., and a little more activity was observable in the demand at that rate. There were some exceptions at six per cent. on Government collaterals, but the great bulk of the loans of the day were made at the full legal figure on all classes of securities. The market for commercial paper was dull on account of the storm and the delay in the mails, but rates were unchanged. The ruinous effects of the decline in gold upon certain branches of trade are developing themselves in occasional failures. In addition to the two reported yesterday, the suspension of a German dry goods house was announced to-day. The firms so far reported have not been very prominent or of heavy capital, while their liabilities were comparatively small. In banking circles there has been considerable ill feeling shown with regard to that portion of Secretary Boutwell's report which recommends that the banks be compelled to withdraw their five-twenties on deposit at Washington, and substitute a similar amount of the proposed new four-and-a-half per cents., the saving on which would be nearly five millions a year to the people and a decrease of corresponding proportions in the profits of those institutions. His proposition to do away with the system of certifying checks, even where the drawers have sufficient funds to their account, is impracticable, and would only embarrass all business operations for the sake of checking transactions in stocks. As to restricting loans to a certain fraction of the resources of the banks, the matter is one which should be left to regulate itself. Legislation can hardly be so detailed as to be operative for the accomplishment of such an object. The operations of the Treasury during the week in selling three millions of gold against the purchase of only two millions of bonds is, of course, unfavorable to the money market, and the anticipation of this fact, together with the increasing values at the Stock Exchange, account for the increased activity so perceivable this afternoon.

"The Government market was steady in the forenoon, and rallied with the advance in gold and with the recovery of prices in the London and Frankfort markets until the highest prices of yesterday were again vouched for the leading issues. It aimed to sustain itself at the highest point, and underwent a reaction at an eighth to a quarter per cent. in the latest street transactions."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.—The destruction of the Commercial Exchange has not materially interfered with the business of that organization. The members met this morning at J. H. Michener & Co.'s warehouse, and at once proceeded to business.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 ⅌ ton.

The Flour market continues quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·87½@5 for superfine; $5·25@5·37½ for extras; $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·12½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·25 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·75 @7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50 ⅌ barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania, Western, and Delaware red at $1·30@1·32. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western, and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand at former rates. Sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at $1·09; 4000 bushels new do. at 90@91c., and 1000 bushels white at 92c. Oats are unchanged. 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 60@61c., and some Delaware at 60@62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is in demand at former rates. Sales of 100 barrels wood-bound Western at $1·05, and 500 barrels iron-bound do. at $1·06.

—The South Carolina House of Representatives on Thursday voted down a resolution to raise the United State flag on the Capitol.

—Pittsburg papers complain of the railroad bridge at Steubenville, Ohio, as an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river and a nuisance which ought to be removed.

—The directors of the Miller Orphan Asylum in Lynchburg, Va., will commence early in the spring the erection of the buildings necessary for its accommodation.

—Minnesota farmers feed wheat to their hogs, and California farmers Bartlett pears to their cows. There is most excellent authority for both statements.

—An idiot boy in St Joseph, Mo., feeling cold, set fire to his bed. The building was burned. Its owner disapproves his method of attempting to warm himself.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........30 | 11 A. M..........39 | 2 P. M..........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Normania, Roer, Hamburg, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr A. F. Randolph, Shields, St. John, N. B., Charles C. Van Horn.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Leland, Bennett, Rockport. do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Fall River, do.
Schr S. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, do.
Schr Glenwood, Dickens, New Bedford, do.
Schr West Wind, Finney, Providence, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, Providence, do.
Schr J. S. Whillden, Crowell, Fair Haven, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, Ga., with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—W. A. Boell, Mrs. Somers, F. J. Tomlinson, and one on deck. Reports on the 6th inst., 3 P. M., off the Capes of Virginia, passed a barque-rigged steamer steering S. by W., showing a blue flag with white cross; 7th inst., one mile south of Fenwick Island, saw a small schooner ashore; two miles north of Fenwick's Island, saw schooner ashore with mainmast gone; saw a light ship at anchor on the "Overalls."

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Overfalls, saw a light ship, bound up; barques Albert, of Bath, below Reedy Island, and A. N. Franklin, at Reedy Island.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque Omaha, Ballard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.
Brig Almon Rowell, Drisko, cleared at Portland 6th inst., for Havana.
Brig Annandale, hence for Boston, was sunk off Squan Beach A. M. of yesterday. Captain and one man drowned.
Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley; R. K. Vaughan, Risley; and John Johnson, Merrick, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 4th inst.
Schr Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, hence, at Galveston 29th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A GREAT WAR SHIP.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

They are building a war ship in England, the Devastation, which is proudly called "the 'First Rate' of the future." The keel was laid a few days ago. The new vessel is a turret ship of a novel description, and the Admiralty and her designers have high hopes in her construction. The ship is an iron-clad, without masts or sails, depends upon steam alone for propulsion, and has a new form of turret. The English regard this ship and her mate, also building, as the pioneers in a class of vessels more formidable than any afloat either in offensive or defensive power, or in coal carrying capacity. They are floating batteries mobilized. The Devastation is 285 feet long, 62½ wide, has a draught of 26 feet, and her burden in tons is 4406. The Warrior is 380 feet long, and is of 6009 tons burden. The Minotaur is 400 feet long, and is of 6021 tons; yet neither of these can compare in strength and solidity with the Devastation. The Warrior has for a plating 4½ inches of hammered iron and 18 inches of teak. The Minatour has 5½ inches of rolled iron, 9 inches of teak. Each has an inner skin of thin iron. The Devastation will have 12 inches of rolled iron, 18 inches of teak, and 1½ inch of inner skin. This is regarded as seven times as strong as the other vessels named. The Devastation will have two turrets, and in each will be mounted two 30 ton guns, each carrying a 600 pound shot. Her cost will be $290,000. The Warrior cost $360,000, and the Achilles $50,000. A crew of 250, all told, will suffice to man her. The guns will have an "all-round" fire. Her engines are two—800-horse power each. She is a screw-steamer, and will make 12½ knots an hour. Her coal storage is 1600 tons—enough, says the London *Times*, to "make the ship to proceed to the Mediterranean and return without coaling between the times of her leaving Spithead and anchoring there again at the conclusion of her voyage; or, it would enable her to cross the Atlantic, fight an action, and afterward return to a home port without having to renew her stock of fuel."

The British naval constructor has, says the *Times*, "started from the American model, and taking the benefit of the experience gained by the Americans during the war between the North and the South, he has undoubtedly added in the breastwork type of turret-ship many important features, and has given the navy a class of turret-ship that can go to sea and fight in any weather."

There is no question that our navy is weak in aggressive vessels equal to the emergencies of modern warfare. We may have harbor defenses and floating batteries, but we have none of the imposing iron-clads that belong to the navies of other nations.

All the powers of Europe have numerous war ships of the grandest types, of which our burned up Ironsides was a humble example. We have devoted ourselves to the monitor business and have left undeveloped the important field occupied by such ships as are described above. It is well to know what Great Britain is doing in naval architecture.

A PILE OF NEWSPAPERS.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

Certainly there is something suggestive in the heap of "exchanges" which burdens the table at which we sit. Before we attack this formidable accumulation of newspapers we find ourselves involuntarily pursuing a train of reflection which may be thus rendered into speech. Here within a space of six feet by four is the concentrated thought which at the present moment occupies the mind of this vast country, nay, of the whole globe. Here are the views and facts, political, religious, mercantile, social, mechanical, scientific, and literary, which agitate millions of people. The telegraph and railroad placing limitations upon time and space are both here. We need not visit Richmond, Va. In these papers whatever is of interest or concern in that quarter is mirrored forth. Here is New Orleans. There is New York. That is St. Louis or Cincinnati. And that very respectable sheet photographs Montana. Here you have in correspondence the continent of Europe, and there China is brought nearer than San Francisco. What library, however rich, so teems with provocations to thought as this pile of newspapers? The vast rows of books speak of departed things. But this heap of printed paper, with infinite variety and eloquence, speaks of the wide and multifarious present. It images the living world. It details its pleasures and its pains, its tragedies and its merry makings, its pomps and shows, its hopes and pangs, its triumphs and failures. It tells of great and small things. It records the runaway of a horse and the completion of the Suez Canal with equal impartiality. It attends at one and the same time to the most sublime and the pettiest transactions. It has the microscopic eye, and it surveys the broadest fields of observation. We say it without irreverence, that there is nothing short of Omnipotence which covers so universal a field and comprises such broad and such minute investigations as the press. It not only records, but it makes history. It not only notes, but it creates public opinion. It is at this writing not the fourth, but the first estate in the world, and it is with no slight feeling of becoming respect that we now pause in this digression to examine for the benefit of the readers of the *Chronicle* this imposing mass of exchanges, and contribute to extend still further whatever is in them of profit or ornament.

BOUGUERREBOURZIERISM.

From the Louisville Journal.

Since the negro at the South has proved to be so signal a failure as a politician, as a legislator, and as a free, untrammeled cultivator of the soil, the question has been sprung as to what shall be done with him. It is the question of the party which adopted him at the start as its pet and protege. In the field of politics, where he first tried his newly unfettered powers, he did not shine; as a statesman and a law-giver, to which profession he next turned his attention, he achieved little to eclipse the fame of Clay and Webster; and as a cotton planter his name will never be handed down to posterity as a thing crowned with too much of success to perish young. In short, the Freedman's Bureau has utterly failed to utilize him; and by their efforts to lift him to the plane of New England civilization, the carpet-bagger and the scalawag have succeeded only in making him two-fold more a nuisance than he otherwise would or could have been.

But we are told by the Mobile *Tribune* that a Boston company has been organized for the purpose of embarking extensively in the business of converting the negro from an awkward elephant into something profitable. This is to be done by the French process known as Bourguerrebouzierization. "It is well known, at least to the medical fraternity," says the *Tribune*, "that about two years ago the celebrated surgeon, De la Bouguerrebouziere, of Paris, discovered a process by which the human body may be paralyzed at will—all but the nerves of the eye, the brain, and the digestive organs. A person under the influence of Bouguerrebouzierism sees and thinks as usual, but cannot move a muscle. The great result achieved by the discovery consists in the fact that it enables the eye of science to observe the whole process of digestion by merely ripping open the abdomen of the subject, without pain to the latter. But the poor man sees and knows all the time that they are splitting him like a mackerel. Experience soon proved that negroes were better subjects than white men, and the consequence was that the 52d Regiment of the Corps d'Afrique, stationed near Paris, was decimated in the course of a few weeks during the spring of the present year."

The *Tribune* tells us further, as we have already intimated, that no sooner had certain shrewd men of Boston read an account of this new discovery than they immediately organized a joint stock company, with a capital of half a million of dollars, for the purpose of kidnapping and Bouguerrebouzierizing our fellow-citizens of African descent in all the Southern cities, and that they are now extensively engaged in the nefarious business.

In addition to all this, we are told that "the process of Bouguerrebouzierizing a negro may be accomplished in a few seconds of time, and as well when the victim is asleep as awake. He is then carried off as stiff as if he had ceased to live. Those who have witnessed the whole experiment express themselves as touched to the heart at sight of a poor negro rolling his eyes in horror at the sight of the knife ripping into his stomach."

It is to be hoped that the Freedmen's Bureau, or General Ames, or Chevalier Forney, or some other virtuous philanthropist who has the good of the voting machinery of the radical party at heart, has called the attention of President Grant to the operations of this gigantic corporation of Boston, and that he will call upon Congress to demand the authority under which they are carrying on business. If his attention has not been called to this thing, we beg that he will consider the call hereby made, trumpet-tongued, and that he will show the concern up to Congress in a postscript to his message.

It may not be amiss to say, in order to reassure the colored popular mind of the South, that there is possibly no such thing as Bouguerrebouzierism in this country, and that if there is, a joint stock company would find little or no money in it; but there is one thing of which you may feel quite sure, if anything could be made by Bouguerreboyziering the negroes of the South, or of the North, Boston would very cheerfully and very promptly furnish a company for the purpose.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The fact of the Danish question having been again revived, and of the consequent interchange of diplomatic notes between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, will probably appear to the general reader a remarkably uninteresting piece of intelligence. Of all the murky questions of European politics, the political status of these Elbe Duchies is perhaps the most unintelligible. Luxembourg and the Danubian Principalities are daylight itself when compared with ths Cimmerian darkness which envelops Schleswig-Holstein. The fortunes of the industrious little community of stock farmers who sustain the commerce of Kiel and Altona have, since the seven days' German war of 1866, dropped out of public view.

It may be remembered that Prussia and Austria, as joint bailiffs for the Germanic Confederation, put in what was called a "federal execution" on this portion of the territories of the newly-crowned King of Denmark. The gallant but ineffectual resistance of the Danes, the abortive London Conference, and the joint military occupation of the Duchies, are all events not yet entirely forgotten. As a less marked episode, we may recall the Prussian recognition of the claims of Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, to the sovereignty, and Bismark's subsequent change of policy when two other candidates started up to complicate the business. For nine months eleven Prussian Crown lawyers tried hard to unravel the skein, and, tangled by the narrow majority of six to five, came to the highly judicious conclusion that none of the pretenders had a right to the whole of the Duchies, and that therefore Prussia and Austria, to whom the King of Denmark had ceded the territory, were the legitimate owners.

These learned pundits were evidently incapable of realizing the absurdity of deriving a title from the very sovereign whose claims the German powers had just been forcibly disputing. The question, however, remained conveniently open, and formed a pretext, from the disputes incident on a joint occupation, first for sundry threatening despatches to Austria, and next, by its introduction into the German Diet, for the declaration of the war which culminated at Sadowa, and changed the territorial map of Europe.

To those who coincide with the opinion lately expressed by a well-informed commentator on European politics, that "we had as yet seen only the first act of a great drama when the curtain fell at Sadowa," the reopening of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute is somewhat ominous, It is probable that Austria may have at last demanded that her former coadjutor should challenge the general vote of the inhabitants as to their future sovereignty—a course which, so long as she clung to Venetia and the Quadrilateral, she could not very consistently press.

A RADICAL TRIUMPH IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Toledo Blade.

The brother-in-law dodge is played out. The inimitable Dent is politically defunct. There was not virtue enough in the hem of the President's garment to give political life to a relative himself without principle or merit. Men of all parties will rejoice that this effort of one of the smallest of small politicians to climb into conspicious position over a great man's shoulders has signally failed. That every tub should stand on its own bottom is a principle which appears to be recognized still by the common sense of mankind.

The ex-Rebels have often boasted of their power over the colored people of the South, and of their ability to make them vote as their old masters should dictate. If the ex-slaveholder had been free to use the whip and the knife as freely as he was in the days of James Buchanan the old supremacy would have been maintained, just as it used to be over the poor, landless whites of that region. But, happily, General Ames was on hand to see justice done, and to maintain every man's right, be he black or white, to vote as he pleased. They have so voted, and the result is one favorable to freedom and the future peace of the whole country.

The victory of the radicals in Mississippi secures a Republican delegation in Congress, and the adoption of a State Constitution, and the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Republican Legislature just chosen. Two Republican Senators will be chosen; and the home of the chief of the Rebellion will now complete gloriously the work of reconstruction and bring up the topstone of the free Union with shouts of rejoicing. The Dent papers are loud in their complaints against General Ames. He has done his duty under the law, and no more. It was the intention of Congress that the whole people, black and white, in the State, should settle the conditions on which the new era of self-government should begin. The old slaveholding *regime* had brought the State, rich as it was and is in soil and resources, to bankruptcy, and established the reign of anarchy and bloodshed in all her borders. Now she will have a government which will gain its just powers from the consent of all classes governed. Liberty and justice will be no longer the privilege of a select class, but the inheritance of all.

This contest could have been ended years ago but for the tergiversations of Andrew Johnson.

In the spring of 1868, through his influence, the blacks were left without protection, and the State rejected the constitution they have now adopted by over seven thousand votes. The poor blacks then had to struggle for the radical cause unaided and atone. They made the best fight in their power, and cast 63,231 votes for ratification and the radical ticket, against 63,860 votes cast by the copper-rebels. This time General Grant was on their side, and showed fair play between the parties. Some blacks were still bullied or bought into supporting the conservative ticket, but a considerable sprinkling of whites, led by Alcorn, voted the radical ticket. The vote polled is the heaviest ever cast in the State, and the result insures the ascendancy of the Republican party in the State for a long time to come. This victory we deem one of great importance, as its effects will be felt for good in all the future history of our country.

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Tribune.

The *Tribune* says of the Message:—

"On the whole, while we may not fully concur in its every recommendation, we regard this as one of the wisest and most judicious Messages ever transmitted to Congress, and confidently predict for it the hearty approval and concurrence of the American people."

The same paper says of the Treasury Report:—

"Mr. Boutwell has to tell us what he has done, and the record is such as to insure praise. He has to tell us what he proposes; and here he encounters rival interests, varying opinions, the theories of bankers, and the selfish wishes of speculators. * * * We take thankfully the good we get, and need only now add that the Secretary has given us a most valuable, careful, able, and, in the main, sound report."

Of the Naval Report it says:—

"Secretary Robeson's business in coming suddenly into command of one of the Departments of Government was to put a navy in repair. * * * He appears on the whole to have done well, and in calling for an appropriation of $28,000,000 for the coming year, or an advance of $8,000,000 on former estimates, gives some apparently strong reasons for the increased estimates."

Of the Postal Report it says:—

"The annual report of Mr. Postmaster-General Creswell is concise and clear in its statements, and statesmanlike in its recommendations. * * * It is refreshing to find a man at the head of the Post Office Department who bravely grapples with that stupendously expensive humbug, the franking privilege. Mr. Creswell recommends the total extirpation of the time-honored evil, and gives most cogent reasons therefor."

Of Secretary Cox's report the *Tribune* says:—

"The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of the most careful study. It is so replete with encouraging statistics, and so forcibly does it illustrate the fact that a new era of honesty and economy was inaugurated when the present administration came into power, that aside from its recommendations for still more efficient service and a further reduction of expenses, it will be read with interest."

It remarks upon the War report as follows:

"The present head of the War Department, though a man of perhaps greater energy and practical sagacity than his countrymen will at once recognize, cannot have been long enough in office to have impressed upon it an administrative character peculiarly his own. What General Belknap reports, it may do him credit to say General Rawlins might have in many respects reported."

Times.

The *Times* says of the message:—

"A sense of gratitude and pride may well be awakened in any nation which is invited to contemplate so bright and hopeful a review of its affairs as that which President Grant is providentially enabled to lay before us. His message is one of good news throughout. The President has not attempted to adorn his message with any rhetorical artifices. He gives a comprehensive and business-like summary of the information which the great body of citizens desire to possess. He omits nothing of importance and introduces nothing which is superfluous."

It expresses this opinion of Mr. Boutwell's exhibit:—

"Much of the report is devoted to the business details of the department, its complex machinery, and the proper directions and reform as well as economy and security of management, in all which Mr. Boutwell evinces an aptness and industry for administration only equaled by his ability to shape the more important concerns of the public finances."

Speaking of the naval report the *Times* says:—

"It is to be regretted that he did not incorporate directly into it, and so bring before the country as well as before Congress, the report of Mr. Borie's board for the inspection of steam machinery. That report shows in specific facts and figures the enormous blunders of the Steam Bureau in its constructional feats, which have crippled the naval service and burdened it with extravagant expenditures."

Of the Post Office report it says:—

"The Postmaster-General's report presents a mass of statistics, many of which are important and all interesting. * * * * The whole report bears testimony to the intelligence, zeal, and activity with which the affairs of the department have been conducted."

Of Secretary Cox's report we have the following criticism:—

"The report of Secretary Cox proves to be a digest or synopsis, in the main, of the subreports of departments and districts, drawn up, as far as practicable, in the spirit, if not the language, of subordinates. However, the reports from the five district commanders, from the Freedmen's Bureau, and from the other customary sources, are both interesting and valuable."

Herald.

The *Herald* says of the message:—

"To sum up, on our financial affairs the policy recommended in the message is good and sound; on reconstruction it is consistent with the policy of a uniform application of the laws; on our foreign relations it is carefully conservative, perhaps a little too much so on the Cuban question. But from first to last there is nothing in the message, excepting the Tenure-of-Office law, calculated to disturb the harmony promised between the President and Congress, unless there may be some trouble created in the Senate touching the division of the spoils. In a word, it is a good business message, and indicates a good administration and peace and prosperity to the country under President Grant, without panics and with a steady reduction of the debt and a quiet return to specie payments."

Of the Treasury report it says:—

"Secretary Boutwell, in his communication to Congress, takes pride in the large reduction of the national debt, the details of which have been already given to the public in the debt statement of the 1st inst. The feature of the document is the testimony it bears to the fidelity with which General Grant in assuming the administration of the Government has carried out his promises in the matter of the revenue and expenditures of the nation."

World.

Contrary to the general expectation, the *World* doesn't like the message. It says:—

"President Grant makes it too evident that the preparation of public documents is an employment in which he is not at home. His manner of writing is feeble and limping, and the substance and tissue of his ideas give an appearance of repeating with imperfect apprehension views borrowed from others, rather than the digested results of independent reflection. His long introduction detains attention without rewarding it, as the statistical statements and historical recital of which it consists convey no information. There is nothing in this part of the message which every member of Congress and every reader of the document does not know as well as the President. When we pass from the porch into the building, we find it an ill-arranged structure, made up, for the most part, of materials selected or abridged from the reports of the heads of the departments. * * * In point of ability, this is the weakest message ever sent to Congress by an American President."

In remarking on the Treasury report the *World* says:—

"Undoubtedly, the most important preliminary to financial stability, is to get the bulk of our debt into the hands of permanent investors. Mr. Boutwell is of opinion that this cannot be done without a previous conversion of the five-twenties into new bonds. He opposes any reduction of taxes at this session of Congress, thinking that an excess of revenue is necessary for convincing the present bondholders of the ability of the Government to pay them off, and thereby produce a willingness to exchange the five-twenties for other securities. This is weak and self-refuting."

Sun.

The *Sun* says of the message:—

"President Grant's first annual message has not the merit of brevity.

"On the question of currency the President's views are sound and statesmanlike."

"In regard to Cuba, General Grant says:—

"'It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us by other nations.'

"This is the weakest and most objectionable part of the message. These expressions of barren sympathy for the struggling Cubans are of little value in the face of the fact that the administration has done all in its power to check the effective expression of the national sympathies of the people, and to prevent the Cubans from receiving that material aid which would have amply sufficed long ago to have settled the matter satisfactorily."

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EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING

Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,

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IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, At reduced prices. ISAAC DIXON, 12 3 6trp No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

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Triple-Plated Silverware,

Suitable for BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor. 11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

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TEA TRAYS,

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French and German Fancy Goods.

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EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

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House-Furnishing Goods.

Will reduce our stock, previous to removal,

At Very Low Prices Indeed.

Christmas Goods

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GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN House Furnishing Goods AND TABLE CUTLERY, AT THE NEW STORE, No. 824 ARCH Street.

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Such as all the NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES, CHAIRS, TOWEL-RACKS. FOOT-RESTS. Also, a full line of PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS, WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC. MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

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GREAT SALE

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First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our WAREROOMS,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwflm

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Sixth Army Corps Legion was held last evening in the hall of the Fire Association, Fifth and North streets. Colonel Latta presided. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Legion to serve the ensuing year:—President, James W. Latta; Vice-President, Charles Noble, Jr.; Secretaries, Charles S. Green and D. W. C. Hamline; Treasurer, Dr. C. C. McLaughlin; Corresponding Secretaries, James Dykes and J. H. O. Roberts.

—The aldermanic fines paid into the City Treasury during the present month, for the one preceding, are as follows:—Lewis Godbou, $38; W. S. Toland, $44·75; William Neill, $84; C. C. Pancoast, $48; Thomas Dallas, $29; A. T. Eggleton, $60; J. P. Thompson, $26; Charles M. Carpenter, $50; Andrew Morrow, $30; J. R. Massey, $37; Francis Hood, $35; and W. R. Heins, $30.

—Samuel Goff has been committed by Coroner Taylor for causing the death of Carrie Oldfield, on Saturday last, in Frankford, by the explosion of burning fluid with which he was experimenting.

—The Baptist Ministerial Conference met yesterday in the church, Eighth street, above Green.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123⅛.

—A national convention of colored men is in session in Washington.

—The trains to Washington were delayed yesterday by the snow storm.

—The internal revenue receipts were yesterday a quarter of a million dollars.

—It is denied that the Hudson Bay Company is implicated in the Red river insurrection.

—Representative Van Wyck's case is to be heard by the House Election Committee on Friday next.

—The House Reconstruction Committee will meet on Thursday to consider the admission of Virginia.

—The case of Covode against Foster, in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, will come up on Tuesday next for a vote.

—Parties holding the Mexican bonds assert that but for their assistance Juarez would have had no help outside of Mexico. It is thought the Mexican Commission will unearth some important State secrets of that country.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report.—

In the House.—Bills were introduced by Mr. Williams, of Ind., repealing the duty on coffee, tea, salt, and writing and printing paper; Mr. Finkelnburg, of Mo., relating to naturalization; Mr. Wood, of N. Y., to prevent Congressmen from holding office under the President; and by Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., to prohibit Treasury sales of coin, and provide for redemption of greenbacks in coin, at par. The credentials of Messrs. Hays, Sherrer, Helfin and Dix, of Alabama, were reported back from the Election Committee, and those gentlemen were sworn in. The credentials of the Virginia members were presented and referred. A bill to extend the patent for Hoe's printing press was reported and tabled. On motion of Mr. Butler, the Postmaster General was directed to report upon the practibility of paying pensions through the postal money order system.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French Ministry resigned yesterday.

—Very rich gold discoveries have been made in Nicaragua.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is making extensive preparations to increase the cotton crop in that country.

—An animated debate occurred in the French Corps Legislatif on the subject of the *coup d'etat* of 1851.

—The French Envoy in Anam, Asia, asks from the authorities the cession of the districts occupied by the French in that section.

—Austria wants the consent of the European powers to cross Turkish territory for the purpose of quelling the Dalmatian insurrection.

—A concession has been obtained from the Czar for laying a telegraph cable from some point on the coast of Asiatic Russia to China and Japan.

FIRE.

The Destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building—The Loss—The Origin a Mystery.

At a few minutes before 5 o'clock last evening there was a cry of fire on Second street, above Walnut, and it required but a few seconds to discover its whereabouts. But a few minutes more elapsed when there was a crash of glass, followed by the bursting of a flame from the top of the handsome building owned by the Commercial Exchange Association. By this time the alarm had been given over the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph wires, and shortly the apparatus of the First, Second, and Third fire districts were on the ground. All efforts were made to stay the flames, but from the rapid progress which they made the attempt proved fruitless, and in less than two hours nothing of the structure was left save the bare walls and that portion of the first floor occupied by the Tradesmen's National Bank. Numbers of citizens were on the ground early, eager to render assistance in removing the contents, but communication having been cut off with the upper floors, none were got out.

There was a rumor on the street, for which we could not ascertain any foundation, that when the fire broke out several persons were in the main room of the Association, who were taken from the building by means of ladders. As to the origin of the fire several theories have been advanced, but it is, as yet, involved in mystery. One rumor was that it resulted from the falling of a chandelier in the main room, but that was dispelled by the statement of the janitor that there was no such article in that apartment. Another rumor was that it resulted from defective flues, but as the structure was heated by steam that is not plausible. Another was that it came from an escape of gas, and the final rumor was that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

It seems to rest between the two latter theories, which may be solved by Fire Marshal Blackburn when he again appears on active duty. William S. Pine, the janitor, states there were no people in the upper part of the structure except two boys, who, as usual, were posted at the head of the staircases on either side of the main entrance, observing that none but those having the *entree* passed up. He, himself, was in the cellar fixing the boilers for the night, and was notified to get out of the place, as the building was on fire. He ascended to the first floor, and going into the rotundo, looked up into the tower, the upper part of which was all in a blaze. He then turned off the gas, and endeavored to go up the stairway, but was compelled to return, as the flames were rapidly descending the tower. He believes the conflagration to have been the work of an incendiary, stating that no gas was used in the upper part of the tower, as the rooms were not occupied. As to the crash of glass, which gave rise to a report that an explosion had taken place, he believes that was occasioned by the intense heat which must necessarily have ensued. This glass formed the skylight in the roof.

The building comprised, in addition to the main room, which was used for meetings of the Association and for the display of samples, some twenty odd offices, a reception room, and three committee rooms, the latter being in the tower. On the first floor there were twenty offices, which were ranged on either side of the main entrance. These were occupied as follows:—On the north side, by Lewis Audenreid & Co., coal merchants; The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, Pierce & Neyhart, Malcolm, Lloyd, Waring, King & Co., Tack Brothers and A. B. Gray, petroleum brokers; C. H. Grant, dealer in tallow; offices of the Pacific and Atlantic, Bankers' and Brokers', and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the reception room of the Commercial Exchange. On the south side were the Tradesmen's Bank, the offices of the Cotton and Woollen Brokers' Association, R. Collymore, E. A. Howard & Co., H. L. Foster, Charles Whitoff, William P. Logan & Bro., and Warden, Frew & Co., petroleum brokers, the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, and S. L. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Exchange.

The Tradesmen's National Bank apartment was fireproof, and what damage was sustained was from water. Nothing was allowed to be taken from this room except some valuable paintings which would in all probability have been blistered by the heat. The furniture cost the bank some $15,000, on which there was no insurance. All the important books and papers were secured in the vault, and have sustained no injury. There was a safe in the room of Secretary Ward, which contains the books and papers of the association, the condition of which remains to be proved.

The second story consisted of one immense room, which was devoted to the use of the Association. It contained thirty large marble-top tables, on which the members displayed their samples. Nothing was taken from this room, as it was impossible to reach it. The three rooms in the tower, as before said, were not occupied.

Foreign Items.

—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that "the ill-will with which England is regarded in Russia is slowly but steadily increasing," and that an impression is spreading in the Russian capital "that the complications in Central Asia must lead to a violent collision with the ruler of India." Referring to a recent article in the Moscow *Gazette*, the correspondent observes that this paper speaks with the greatest enthusiasm of the approaching opening of the Suez Canal, which, it thinks, will make Russia the arbiter between Europe and Asia, and drive England from the position she occupies in the East; and that the real reason of the coldness recently shown by the Russian organs towards Prussia is the belief that English and Prussian interests are identical. Another article in the Moscow *Gazette*, dated the 25th of October (6th of November), says that Russian commerce with Central Asia is acquiring a great development, especially in the direction of Kashgar, which promises to furnish a more considerable field for Russian traders than Bokhara, but that the Russians find themselves balked at every step by the competition of English goods. "A caravan of 6560 camels, laden with tea and European merchandise, lately arrived from India by a new route, *via* Affghanistan," says the Moscow *Gazette*, and the best way of opposing the spread of British commerce in these regions is to open new roads to Russian commerce. It accordingly recommends the establishment of a fort and harbor on the Amou-Darya and the commencement of operations against Khiva with a view to "preventing that country from becoming in future a place of refuge for Russia's enemies, whence they may direct attacks on her frontier."

—The revival of M. Alexandre Dumas' drama, *Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge*, at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, has stirred up an old question, which had already been asked in 1848, as to why the author did not allow his hero to retain the name under which he actually flourished in history—that is, Rougeville, not Maison-Rouge. To this inquiry M. Alexandre Dumas has just replied by giving a very extraordinary story in the columns of the *Moniteur du Soir*. Writing to that paper, M. Dumas says that the four-volume novel from which his drama is drawn had been originally announced to appear under the title of "Chevalier de Rougeville," but that a day or two after the publisher's advertisement was printed he (M. Dumas) received a letter from the Marquis de Rougeville, son of the Chevalier, asking him what sort of a part his father was made to play in the book. M. Dumas answered very courteously that, as he greatly admired the heroic devotion of the chevalier, he had painted him in glowing colors, but that, to avoid in any way hurting the susceptibility of the marquis, he would rechristen his work and call it *Maison-Rouge*. So far so good; but at this point the story takes an unexpected turn, for, after an interval of a week or two, M. Alexandre Dumas receives another letter from the marquis, couched briefly as follows:—"Sir—Give to your novel what title you please. I am the last of my name, and I am going to blow out my brains this evening." This unsatisfactory epistle was delivered to M. Dumas at 6 P. M. Without a moment's delay he started off the secretary to the marquis' lodgings in hopes of being able to stop the suicide; but it was too late. The marquis, who, like his sire, seems to have been of an unfortunately romantic turn of mind, had fallen madly in love with a Russian lady, who had some excuse for declining his advances, seeing that he was already a married man. Driven to despair, the excitable nobleman had given the lady a last rendezvous at his house, and the moment she crossed his threshold had shot himself in the head. M. Dumas' secretary heard on arriving that he had not killed himself on the spot, but was lying dangerously wounded. A few days later, however, when he went to pay a second visit, he found that the marquis had torn off his bandages in a paroxysm and was dead. "Thus," says M. Dumas in conclusion, "you will see that it is not from ignorance, but from discretion, that I call my drama *Maison Rouge*."

Fall of Buildings in Brooklyn.

The residents of Brooklyn Heights were suddenly aroused about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon by a rumbling as of thunder, quickly followed by a tremendous crash, which appeared to come from towards the river front, and which proved to be the fall of two four-story brick buildings on Furman street, foot of Cranberry street. They were the centre buildings of four which were in course of completion. The walls suddenly gave way, and they fell forward into Furman street, a complete wreck.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·12	MOON SETS	9·59
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	5·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov.	20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Nov.	23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	25
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	26
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov.	27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	27
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Nov.	30
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov.	30
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	1
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	1
FOR EUROPE.				
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	8
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec.	9
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	11
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	11
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec.	11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Dec.	14
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec.	18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec.	9
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec.	9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec.	10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec.	11
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Dec.	11
De Soto	New York	Havana	Dec.	11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Eunice, Barker, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria (new), McBride, Sagua, Isaac Hough & Morris.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. barque Ella Moore, Marsters, 63 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, 10 days from Calais, with laths to W. A. Levering—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Isabella Beurman, Kennard, 10 days from Bangor, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, 5 days from Boston.
Schr Calvin, Waycott, from St. John, N. B., via St. Andrews, 7 days, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. Encountered heavy gales soon after leaving St. John, and put into St. Andrews Oct. 2 for repairs, having broken the keel and some of the deck planks.
Br. schr Malvina Jane, Smith, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Ida Grant, Freeman, from Squan Beach, with 127 casks palm oil, from schr Marcia S. Lewis, before reported wrecked at Squan.
Schr Katie F. Lunt, Lunt, from Red Beach, Me., with knees, etc., to W. A. Levering—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, 8 days from Boston, with logwood to captain.
Schr Wake, Gandy, 6 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber, shingles, and knees to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr L. A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalon, from Boston.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, from Boston.
Schr A. Wooley, King, from Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Jas. S. Whilldin, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from New York.

BELOW.

The dismasted barque reported below is the Medora, from Liverpool. Reported by Mr. Geo. Conwell, pilot.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 7.—No tow will leave to-night.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Fannie Greenman; P. Tanney; M. A. Duffy; A. C. Conde; F. Bruce; Samuel Wardwell; M. A. Brady; J. N. Scratcherd; S. W. Jerome; and Tom Hyer; all with coal, for New York.
Gen. Butler, with coal, for Philadelphia.
Ironsides, with coal, for Wilmington.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 8.—The barge Enterprise, with coal, will leave for Baltimore.
A despatch to this office from Bordentown at 10 A. M., says:—Delaware full of ice; boats moving slowly. Six boats are for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, from London for Philadelphia, put into Salcombe 23d ult.
Ship Devonshire, Pack, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship Record, Colfer, hence, at Antwerp 25th ult.
Ship Chancellor, Coffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship George Canning, Bradford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 23d ult.
Ship Othello, Greenleaf, hence, 22d August for San Francisco, was spoken 26th Sept. lat. 7 N., long. 29 W.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, from Portland for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.
Barque William, Cole, hence, at Helvoet 21st ult.
Barque Clara, Probst, cleared at Rotterdam 22d ult., for New York.
Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, hence, at Swinemunde 21st ultimo.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, at Messina 14th ult. from Licata.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, sailed from Messina 13th ult. for Boston.
Barque Star of Hope, Peterson, hence, at Gibraltar 16th ult., and cleared for Genoa.
Barque John Williams, Nichols, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Holyhead 22d ult., with cargo shifted. Would have to discharge portion of cargo to get to the 'tween deck beams, four being broken.
Barque Throne, Hellmer, which arrived at Rotterdam for Philadelphia, Nov. 16, having on board 250 bbls. petroleum, has been burned in the harbor. The Throne registered 762 tons, was built at Bremerhaven in 1861, and belonged in Bremen.
Barque Albert the Good, Bolt, hence, at Odessa 5th ult., so supposed, reported the A. de Boet, Root.
Barque Tuisko, Beilegaard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan, $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw† PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2pš

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2pš Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF MORRIS, TASKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY G. MORRIS retiring from the business.
STEPHEN MORRIS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, JR.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER,
HENRY G. MORRIS.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership to carry on the business of the PASCAL IRON WORKS, under the name and style of MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
STEPHEN MORRIS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, JR.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER.
Philadelphia, 12th Month, 6th, 1869. 12 7 6t

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

Christmas Presents
OF INTRINSIC VALUE,

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Have reduced some
Fine Dry Goods for Christmas.

FINE LONG SHAWLS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
NOBILITY VELVETS.
NOBILITY BLACK SILKS.
RICH ROBE DE CHAMS.
FINE ROYAL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BEST BLACK ASTRACHANS.
WHITE SMOOTH Do.
FANCY SACKINGS.

N. B.—Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes; Point Lace Collars, Scarfs, Gloves, Roman Sashes, Fancy Ties, etc. etc. 10 16 smw

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,

Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.

LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of [11 29 mwf1m
FANCY ARTICLES.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.
(BLACK ALPACAS.)
IRISH POPLINS.
(HEAVY TARTAN PLAIDS.)
SILK FACED POPLINS
PLAID POPLINS.
VELVETEENS.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
11 24 wa13t§ PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cleakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LINENS.

We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
New Goods,
Suitable for the Season, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 sw

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO RUFUS ADAMS, by Judge ALLISON, EDWIN FORREST, and 1001 others, takes place
FRIDAY EVENING, December 10.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will open the entertainment by performing La Gitana, Serenade, Solo, Weis, Weibund Gesang.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Trumpler's and at the door. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. 12 8 3t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, after weeks of preparation, an original romantic Irish Drama, in five acts, entitled
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW,
with new scenery, novel effects, and fine cast.
Patrice......Miss LAURA KEENE
THIRD CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
The Play—POOR BABES IN THE WOOD;
Or, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ¼ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¾ to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 8,
Third Night of the renowned Artiste, MISS BATEMAN, in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner......Miss BATEMAN
The Play will be presented with New and Appropriate Scenery, Appointments, etc. etc.
Miss BATEMAN will be supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN, MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
And the full strength of the Company.
FOUL PLAY MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Tom Taylor's great Scenic Comedy,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with every Scene New.
Mrs. JOHN DREW appearing as......Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—
Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song, Mad'lle DE ROSA. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Confirmed Success and Increased Attraction.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Another Immense New Programme.
First Time—New Burlesque 4—T—Thieves.
First Week—Fascinating Four Graces.
First Time—Green Room Scene.
First Week—Robinson, Belle of Madrid.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—
WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Names of New Pupils should be entered
BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS
SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—
MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.
Also, Presentation Bibles for
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESTUT STREET,

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
Harding's Patent Chain-back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
NO. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 2§

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

That portion of the report of the Secretary of the Navy most interesting to the citizens of Philadelphia is in reference to League Island. The Secretary states that a board of officers was appointed by his predecessor to report upon the condition of the various navy yards, and that he himself made a tour of inspection last summer, visiting most of those upon the Atlantic coast. Nearly all of them were found to be of small capacity, and entirely inadequate to the requirements of the naval service at the present day. The small capacity of the yards, the Secretary very justly thinks, renders the naval establishment weak in a very important point, notwithstanding which he does not propose any large expenditures for the improvement of those in actual operation on the Atlantic coast. He does urge, however, the importance and necessity for commencing immediately the work of preparing League Island for the establishment of a great naval depot. The Secretary sets forth in plain terms the various disabilities of the present site, situated as it is in the midst of a great and growing city, and he suggests that the sale of this ground as fast as the various shops and other appliances can be removed will provide a large proportion of the funds required to make the necessary improvements at League Island. The Secretary thinks that this site is the best that could be selected for the purpose, and while calling the attention of Congress to its many advantages, he expresses the hope that the proper appropriations will be made for commencing work immediately.

The representations of the Secretary with regard to the insufficiency of our naval force in foreign waters are important. We do not think it essential, as he seems to suggest, that the United States should attempt to rival England and France in the number and strength of naval vessels on foreign stations, but we ought certainly to have enough well-constructed, well-armed, and fleet vessels to maintain our dignity and to afford adequate protection to our commerce. The Secretary recommends that ten seagoing ironclads be constructed for foreign service, and that the monitors be retained at home for harbor defense, for which they are particularly fitted. He also thinks that cruising vessels should be provided with ample steam power, to be used in case of necessity, but that they should have first-rate sailing qualities in addition, so as to be able to keep at sea without consuming coal. A number of vessels have been altered to fit them for sailing, and stringent orders have been issued forbidding the use of steam except in cases of emergency. The result has already been a large saving. An order similar to this was issued by Secretary Welles, but it was practically disregarded in a large number of instances by officers who found it much easier work to steam than to sail. It is to be hoped that the present head of the Navy Department will see that the policy of economy is carried out in a proper manner by his subordinates. This matter is of more consequence as the naval officers of the present day are not celebrated for being good sailors, and it is proper that they should have ample opportunities to learn how to manage vessels under canvas, and not be obliged to depend entirely on the engineers for the means of driving their vessels through the water.

The Secretary alludes to the experiments that have been made with torpedoes as offensive and defensive weapons, and announces the establishment of a Torpedo Corps, under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance, for the purpose of making experiments and perfecting a system for the application of this means of defense to our coasts and harbors. Much is expected of this corps, and the results achieved thus far indicate that ere long torpedoes will be brought to a high state of perfection.

The character and training of petty officers and seamen are mentioned as of the highest importance, and the Secretary urges that it is necessary to devise some means to make the naval service popular with seamen, and to give us the means of expanding our force in time of war. He recommends that some plan be devised by which the seamen belonging to the United States may be registered, so that in time of war they can be designated and called upon. The Government now has no control over our seamen in time of war, and although civilians may be enrolled in the militia and be subject to a call, there is no authority by which seamen can be compelled to go on board ship and protect our harbors when an enemy is thundering at our gates.

With regard to the difficulty between the line and staff officers on the subject of relative rank, the Secretary very judiciously takes no sides, and contents himself by inviting wise and dispassionate legislation on the subject. The injustice of confining promotion for distinguished services to only one class of officers is pointed out, however, and justice is done to the staff by the recommendation that distinguished gallantry and good conduct in battle should be held to entitle any officer of any class who exhibits it to promotion in his corps.

New York City yesterday indulged in the luxury of a charter election, the vote cast being a light one, and Tammany Hall, as a matter of course, making a clean sweep. The decent people of the city had but little to do with the affair, which was managed by the rough-and-ready element in the interest of Tweed and the other grand sachems of Tammany. One of the Democratic candidates for alderman was shot a few days ago in a drunken political brawl, and it is doubtful if he will live to take the seat in the Common Council to which he was yesterday elected; while early in the morning yesterday another Democratic candidate for alderman shot and probably fatally wounded an antagonist in another drinking-saloon fray. While the people of New York permit such reckless desperadoes as these to control their municipal affairs, it is not surprising that their city should be the worst governed city in the world.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday contains a card from Henry Ward Beecher, in which he states that the report of his remarks at the funeral service of Albert D. Richardson, which was published in the *Tribune* of the 4th instant, and republished in The Telegraph of the same day, was revised and corrected by himself. Its sentiments and statements are, therefore, deliberate utterances, for which he is fully responsible, as they are presented in the shape in which he desired them to appear before the public. The most singular characteristic of these remarks is, that while they purport to be part of the funeral service of a dead man, they are essentially a defense of the living preacher who uttered them. They clearly indicate that the Brooklyn divine felt that he had taken a doubtful if not a false step when he performed the so-called marriage service at the death-bed of Mr. Richardson, and that he was determined to improve the first occasion to justify his own proceedings. Whatever we may think of the excessively egotistical, ungenerous, and irreverent spirit which prompted him to seize such an opportunity for becoming his own champion, we cannot deny that a prompt and vigorous defense was necessary to shield his reputation from the injury it had received among all whose notions of marriage are not polluted by the modern free-love philosophy. We have no desire to discuss the tragedy itself, except so far as its attendant circumstances affect the doctrines and conduct of Mr. Beecher, and this is important only on account of the demoralizing influence of the approval of his proceedings which he is now sedulously seeking. Treating the subject from this standpoint, we invite attention to the following facts:—The so-called marriage was preceded or commenced by a prayer by Mr. Frothingham, which contained, among other sentences, the following:—"Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other, for what they may be yet." Few who consider the relations between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland will fail to deem the introduction of this sentiment into a religious ceremony as sufficiently revolting, but Beecher, not to be outdone by his reverend associate, was guilty of a still greater outrage. His proceedings, as reported, were as follows:—

"Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson)—Do you take this woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the heavenly land, *and renew to her the pledges of your love?* Do you give your heart to her, and your name? *Is she, before God and before these witnesses, your beloved, your honored, and your lawful wife?*

"Mr. Richardson (in an audible voice)—Yes.

"Mr. Beecher (turning to Mrs. Sage)—And do you accept him as your head in the Lord? *And are you now* to him a wife sacred and honored, bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

"Mrs. Sage—I do, and will.

"Mr. Beecher—Then by the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I do pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit rest upon you and abide with you. Amen."

This ceremony is peculiar in its verbiage, and making every allowance for the wide diversity of forms among the different sects of the United States, it is doubtful whether it constitutes in itself a legal marriage. He does not exact from either party the emphatic promise which constitutes the essential feature of the contract, but intermingles with the whole ceremony sentimentalism which may mean something more than a real marriage, or something less. The form of his questions implies that the connection existing between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland was in itself a marriage which was only formally recognized by what Beecher calls in his late card "a mortuary service for Mr. Richardson." If this interpretation be correct, the disciples of free-love could not obtain a more complaisant prophet. But if it is not, and if he intended the dying-bed service as neither more nor less than a *bona fide* legal marriage, his conduct is still open to strong censure for marrying a woman who, while she had notoriously been the wife of McFarland up to a recent period, had at best obtained a divorce of doubtful validity; or, as Mr. Beecher virtually confesses in his late card, it is by no means certain that "she was legally and morally free" from her first husband.

The defense of his participation in this ceremony, which Beecher made at the funeral service, was in itself scarcely less revolting than the original offense. We have never seen more bad logic, false sentiment, false religion, and bad temper crowded into the same space. His very first sentence sounds more like the utterance of a follower of Mahomet than the declaration of a believer in Christianity. Mr. Beecher said:—

"If I believed that this man by whose corpse I stand had broken down the wall and plucked the fairest flower in a neighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead for such a crime, surely I would say no word here to-day."

Turks may deem wives fair "flowers in a neighbor's garden," but this is surely not an appropriate idea for a Christian funeral sermon. The declaration that if he had believed Richardson guilty of the imputed sin he would not have spoken at all, is scarcely less objectionable. A Christian minister may not inappropriately speak at the funeral service of the worst of criminals. Proceeding in the defense of the dead man, chiefly in the direction in which it involved a defense of himself, Beecher announced that he had not "consciously violated any law of God, or of any canon of morality which human society has thrown around the household." If this be true, the public are curious to know what possible offences are condemned by the Beecherian code. The next idea is that Richardson, whether right or wrong, should be defended because he was a war correspondent, and, as if he had not sufficiently violated the proprieties of the occasion, Beecher then gave vent to a torrent of invective. Under the guise of defending Richardson, he denounced those who had criticized his own conduct as vile "things," "earth beetles," "flesh flies," and "crawling worms." This ill-timed passion only proves how fully conscious he was of the utterly indefensible character of his own position, and it furnishes the last needed link of proof that he was unable to justify his conduct even to himself.

The Blackfeet Indians are reported to be on the war-path, engaged in the highly exhilarating sport of murdering and plundering white settlers in Montana Territory. A few days ago we also learned that the Cheyennes held in captivity more than twenty white boys and girls. The Quaker agents do not appear to have solved the vexatious Indian problem as yet, and Congress should find time during the present session to come to their assistance. The first step imperatively demanded is the breaking up of that "foul nest of thieves" called the Indian Bureau, the only feasible way of accomplishing which is by transferring the entire management of our Indian relations back to the War Department.

The Importunity of Office Seekers has become so great that Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, yesterday introduced a bill in Congress to relieve them from it by making it a misdemeanor for them to endorse applications for position under the Federal Government. It is doubtful if such a measure would prove beneficial, or even practicable; but it might possibly be worth a trial. The true solution of the difficulty is to be found only in the establishment of a civil service system, and it is to be hoped that Congress at its present session may find time and inclination to take the initiatory steps towards giving the country a class of thoroughly honest and capable office-holders.

The Pope, in administering the iron-clad oath of fidelity to the Holy See, finds new recalcitrants among the Italian Bishops. All but five have made the required vow. The ultramontanists present a solid front in favor of whatever dogmas his Holiness may see fit to initiate. When the delegates representing more liberal constituencies present themselves, the interest will increase to know what course they will take, although, as the administration of the oath is but a formal ceremony, it will scarcely be conclusive of the policy which may control them in the council.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year ending November 30, the receipts of cotton at Charleston were 102,759 bales, against 65,558 for the corresponding period of last year, and more than half of all last year's receipts together, which are stated at 199,101 bales. In the total figures, Charleston stands third on the list of cotton ports, New Orleans and Savannah being in the lead. This large increase is in the face of the advice of the newspapers to the planters to hold on to their cotton for higher prices. Those who have done so now find that the currency price is reduced.

The people of Chicago have been so successful with their first tunnel that they propose to build another, connecting the north and south divisions of the city. It is to cost $500,000, and be ready for use by the first day of July, 1871. By the terms of the contract the bottom of the tunnel is to be thirty-five feet below low water mark, and it is to consist of three passage-ways, one for foot passengers and two for horses and vehicles. It must be admitted that Chicago is immeasurably ahead in the tunneling and divorce business.

Eugenie has returned to Paris 6,000,000 francs better off than when she left; this access of fortune representing the cash value of the magnificent diamond tiara presented to her by the Viceroy of Egypt. In a business point of view, therefore, her trip to the East must be regarded as a sagacious and profitable investment of royal favor. There are many potentates who would have gladly travelled to Port Said to see the Khedive consummate the divorce of Asia and Africa, for considerably less money.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $8 to $25.	Business Suits. Chesterfields.....$12·50
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.	Pants..... 5·00
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 22, 25, 28, 35.	Vests..... 2·50
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.	Whole suit..... 20·00
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25.	And all grades from $20 to 60.
Child's Overcoats from $4·50 to 25.	Handsome Dress Suits.
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 25.	All black.....$25 to 65
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.	Fine Tricot..... 33 to 45
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.	Swallow-Tail Dress Coats.
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 25.	Black Cloth.....$16 to 40
	Blue Cloth..... 25 to 35
	Boys' Jacket..... 4·50
	Boys' Pants..... 3·50
	Whole suit.....$100
	And all grades up to $20
	Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
	Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 28s

☞ "CLOSING SALE."

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING!
OUR OVERCOATS ARE UNEQUALLED!
Chesterfields, Walking Coats, Harvards, and Skating Jackets in every style and quality; Pants and Vests in every variety of style, and all at prices that cannot fail to suit any purchaser.
Every person who regards his own interest, comfort, and appearance should avail himself of this opportunity to secure a bargain in the best Clothing in the city.
R. R. ADAMS,
11 4tf SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.
Subject—"Habit."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject not yet announced.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

HORACE GREELEY,
"The Woman Question"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for the Course, $3. Reserved Seats, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. Sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. 12 8 4t

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During the season of Advent there will be service every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Choral service. Seats free. THIS EVENING, "The Missionary Church," by Rev. J. ANDREWS HARRIS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.
AFTERNOON LECTURES,
BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as follows:—
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11, "UNDER THE EQUATOR."
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.
Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) to Series.....$1 00
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
Orchestral prelude at 2½.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 4t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE LAST TWO OF THE FIRST SERIES.

R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
His last appearance this season.
Subject—"WHIPPIN VS. SNIPPIN."
(Breach of Promise of Marriage).
A HUMOROUS NONSENSE STORY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
Subject—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 8 3t

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY, BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.
Illustrated with beautiful Illuminated Photographs, covering 500 square feet, and now exhibited, for the first time in this city, at the
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8. Tickets, 75 cents; to be had at Parrish's drug store, Eighth and Arch streets, and at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut st. 12 3 6tip

☞ LADIES' FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,
WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW, and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

☞ REMOVAL.—
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
has removed to No. 306 WALNUT Street, owing to the destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building by fire last night. All the valuables and the books of the Bank are entirely safe, the banking room having been injured by water only.
JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1869. 12 8 3t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
12 8 7t Treasurer.

☞ PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are sold on easy monthly instalments.
12 6 3t No. 704 Chesnut Street.

CLOTHING.

An Astonished Multitude!!

Astonished at the Excellence of the Goods of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Astonished at the greatness of the Stock of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Astonished at the crowds rushing to buy of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Astonished at the satisfaction they enjoy buying of ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Astonished
More than all
At the MARVELLOUS
REDUCTION IN PRICE
ON ALL THE WINTER STOCK
of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Now is your time for Winter Bargains.
Now is your time for Low Prices.
Now is your time for Fine Clothes, cheap.
Now is your time for Great Reductions.
Now is your time to lay in a
Splendid stock of
Elegant Winter Clothes
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Hall,
Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. A. AUDENREID,

LEHIGH COALS
At Reduced Prices.
CALLOWHILL STREET WHARF,
DELAWARE RIVER. 1t*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!
Every Variety
IN
QUALITY AND FINISH.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17tdp PHILADELPHIA.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from
25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33½ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED,
$00,000
MEN AND BOYS
TO ATTEND THE
GREAT DAILY
CLOTHING SALES
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market street.
Strife may between Fifth and Sixth streets.
When sufficient reasons will be given for the unequalled bargains we are giving the public daily.

KEEP THE CIRCULATION ACTIVE.—A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defense against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel, and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of winter! Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity any amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.

MESSRS. EYRE & LANDELL, whose famous establishment is at the southwest corner of Fourth and Arch streets, and with whom all buyers of Dry Goods in the city of Philadelphia are acquainted, have now on hand an unusually large and varied assortment of fancy and staple articles to suit every variety of taste, which they are now offering for sale at prices within the limits of everybody's purse.

A late reduction in prices on some of the finer goods has been made in order that the patrons of the establishment may be suited with Christmas Presents of intrinsic value. Among the better class of goods suitable for such a purpose we notice Fine Long Shawls, Camel's Hair Scarfs, Nobility Velvets, Nobility Black Silks, Rich Robe de Chams, Fine Royal Poplins, Fashionable Plushes, Best Black Astrachans, White Smooth Astrachans, Fancy Sackings, Black Poplins, White Cloth, Scarlet Cloth, Broche Shawls, Plaid Serges, Piano Covers; also, Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes; Point Lace Collars, Scarfs, Gloves, Roman Sashes, Fancy Ties, etc., etc.

Messrs. Eyre & Landell also keep on hand a fine assortment of Staple Goods adapted to the daily wants of families, including the best Canton Flannels and the best makes of Wool Flannels and Finest Blankets.

This firm possesses capital and enterprise as well as extensive business connections, which enable them to offer to the public the very best assortment of goods of every description.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives at Washington*:—We, the undersigned citizens of Smith's Island, most respectfully petition:—That the National Capital be removed to Smith's Island, it being favorably situated between the State of Amboy & Co., the village of Penn, and *Charles Stokes'* clothing store, thereby saving the members the express charges on the many boxes of clothing sent to them while in session. And we, the undersigned, will bind ourselves, heirs, and assigns, to make the following improvement and outlay of money to fit it for your honorable *bodies*, namely:—Make a bridge across the canal at an expense of five dollars, remove a pile of *oyster* shells, take down the signs, and increase the number of swings for the amusement of your honorable bodies, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed—Zachariah Smith, Brown Smith, White Smith, Black Smith.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, are speedily cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all *Affections of the Lungs* by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all Druggists.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We call attention to the great trade sale of American and Imported Furs, comprising 1000 lots, by catalogue, including every variety, viz., Ladies', Misses', and Children's Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Ermine, Fitch, etc. Also Wolf, Fox, Buffalo, Cat and other robes; also, afghans, top blankets, etc., on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, by Barritt & Co., auctioneers, No. 230 Market street, corner of Bank street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL,
LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL

704, 704, 704, 704.
No. 704 is the place to buy Sewing Machines.
No. 704. Call and examine; we can please you.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street; remember the number.
No. 704, Parham Sewing Machine Company.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—We always take pleasure in recommending the best places to deal at, and we therefore heartily commend the establishment of WILLIAM AKERS & Co., No. 922 Market street, where a splendid assortment of first-class china, queensware, and glassware is being disposed of at prices that meet the wishes of the most economical buyers.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 613 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE WHOLESALE WATCH AND JEWELRY TRADE.—Messrs. William B Warne & Co., the old established and favorably known manufacturers and importers of Watches and Jewelry, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, have now on hand an unusually large and splendid assortment of Watches, Jewelry, etc., well worthy the attention of the wholesale trade. For quality, variety, and price the stock is not surpassed, and dealers will find it to their interest to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere. A specialty has been made this season of Goods suitable for the Holidays, the prices for which have been marked at very low figures, as in fact has been the whole of the immense stock of the establishment.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—HANLINE.—On the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. L. Drown, CHARLES B. BARRETT and MARY, daughter of A. Hanline, Esq., all of this city.

HENSHAW—HEWITT.—December 6, 1869, by C. S. Perkins, Minister, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 612, back of Richmond street, Mr. BENJAMIN F. HENSHAW to Miss REBECCA A. HEWITT, both of Philadelphia.

RUSSELL—MILLER.—On October 9, 1869, DE WITT CLINTON RUSSELL, JR., to LETTIE H. MILLER, eldest daughter of John H. Miller, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

BAUGH.—On Tuesday, December 7, 1869, ANNA MADDOCK, wife of Samuel Baugh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2025 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock. 9*

KROUGH.—On the 7th instant, MARY J., wife of Patrick F. Krough, and daughter of James and the late Jane Blaney.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the B. V. M. Sodalities of St. Paul's and Annunciation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1015 S. Ninth street, below Carpenter, on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

$1·75.	$2·50.
$1·87½.	$2·75.
$2·00.	$3·00.
$2·25.	$3·50, etc.

BESSON & SON,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3 6t PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Closing out below the cost of importation our entire stock of Fall and Winter Second Mourning Poplins Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc.
BESSON & SON,
12 2 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

DURABILITY
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$ 2 2.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of (1) 20 wfm6wrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. (11 10rp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Grandall's Patent Orutchas, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Several Lots of Fancy Goods, Suitable FOR Holiday Presents.

Handsome Jardinieres, large size.
Handsome Card Receivers, Bouquet Holders, Tulip Stands, Vases, Toilet Sets, etc. etc.
Tea Sets, 25, 38, 50, 62½, 75, 88, and $1, up to $4 a set.
Building Blocks, Ten pins, Puzzles Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Match-stands, Ash-holders, etc. etc.
Children's Furniture Set.
Pianos, suitable for Children.
A large lot of Lace Hdkfs., Linen Centres, at 50, 62½, and 75c., $1, 1·25, up to 1·50. Our Lace Hdkfs. have been reduced 50 per cent., and are less than can be manufactured for.
A good assortment of Lace Collars.
500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 16, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, and 62½c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 31, 33, 38, 45, 50, up to $1.
Gents' Colored Bordered Hdkfs.
Ladies' Corded Hemstitch Hdkfs., all linen, 40, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., very cheap.
Sash Ribbons in Black, Cherry, Pink, and Blue.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, lined.
Children's Gloves, in Cloth and Spun Silk.
A cheap lot of Purses, 25, 31, 38, and 50c.
Porte-monnaies, 20, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 65, 75c., and $1.
Russia Leather Porte-monnaies.
Fancy Porte-monnaies, $1, 1·25, 1·75, up to $2·50.
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, etc.
1000 Paris Silk Fans at 75c., $1, 1·25, 1·50,, up to 3·50.
Handsome Gilt Stick Fans, $2, 3·50, 4, and 5.

PRICE & WOOD,
10 31 swf] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE **LACES**

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. swf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. (11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1336 CHESNUT Street.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH SALE.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!

House Thronged Every Day!
The People Appreciate it!
Thousands of Garments Sold

About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!

LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition!!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE held one year ago, which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about $450,000, leaving us Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Boys' Clothing at less than the cost of manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it if any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy. REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $350,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OAK HALL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

At Wholesale Cash Prices,

A SPLENDID STOCK

BOOKS

IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BIBLES AND PRAYERS,

Juveniles and Toys.

PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. 12 1 20trp

THE
American Sunday-School Union
have on hand an extensive variety of
New and Beautiful Books,
Handsomely Illustrated and in tasteful bindings, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also for sale,
Bibles & Devotional Books.

We are also constantly receiving from London a great variety of
SCRIPTURE PRINTS, DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURES, and everything suitable for the illustration of Sunday School lessons.

Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Specimens of their Periodicals may be obtained gratuitously at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 29 mwfsw

JUST PUBLISHED,
LITTLE ROSIE SERIES.
BY MARGARET HOSMER,
Author of "Cherry the Missionary," "The Voyage of the White Falcon," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," etc. etc.
2 vols. 18mo. Beautifully illustrated by Faber.
Price, per volume, 75 cents, or the set in a neat box, per set, $2 25.

LITTLE ROSIE'S FIRST PLAY DAYS.
" " IN THE COUNTRY.
" " CHRISTMAS TIMES.

These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple Series." We predict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a favorite as they are.
PORTER & COATES, Publishers,
9 8mwf5rp No. 822 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

GLOVES, ETC.

HOLIDAY SALE.

GOLD PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

At Wholesale Cash Prices,

Immense reductions have been made to close out the whole stock before the first of the year.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

We will also continue our

Great Sale of Kid Gloves.

HANDSOME COLORS KID GLOVES, $1·00 per pair.
ELEGANT KID GLOVES, $1·25 per pair.
BLACK KID GLOVES, WHITE STITCHED, $1·25.
2-BUTTONED KID GLOVES, $1·50.
HIGH COLORED KID GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACK, $1·50.
GENUINE "JOUVIN KID" GLOVES, $1·85.
The celebrated "BARTLEY" KID GLOVES, $1·85, finest Kid Glove imported, of which we are sole agents in America.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED; if they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

For the purpose of reducing our large stock of KID GLOVES, prior to balancing our foreign account at the end of the year, we have made up assortments of half a dozen each, as follows, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
½ dozen pairs Joseph. .$5·00 ½ dozen pairs Jouvin .$8·50
½ " " La Belle. 6·75 ½ " " "Bartley" 10·00

This sale will eclipse any sale ever made on Eighth street in DRESS GOODS and KID GLOVES until after the HOLIDAY SEASON.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
12 8 wsm No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1330 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 12 3bsmw6trp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
11 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 23 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

10 15 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,

No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

TO RENT.

PART OF A LARGE STORE ON CHESnut street to rent; central location, south side, admirably suited for Piano and Music business. Address "V. F. B., Inquirer office." 12 6 3t.

TO RENT—KATER HALL—A LARGE AND commodious Room on second floor for Balls, Parties, or light manufacturing purposes. Good location for a Theatre or first-class Armory. Apply at the office, No. 1228 SOUTH Street, second floor. 12 6 3t*

OFFICE TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE second story room in building No. 138 S. THIRD Street, nearly opposite the Exchange. 12 6 3t*

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PARHAM new family lock stitch Sewing Machines. Call or address PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 12 6 3t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 4 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

IN TWO WORLDS. By William H. Holcomb, M. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The resurrection of Lazarus is one of the most remarkable events recorded in the New Testament. It is remarkable as a manifestation of the supreme power of Christ, and for the silence of the Evangelists concerning the future career of the man thus restored to life after having lain four days in the grave. We have given us a simple narrative of the facts of the death, burial, and revival of Lazarus, with a glimpse of the intimate and loving relations of Christ with his family, and then the event is dismissed as if it was too sacred a subject to be discussed. Here was a man who had been recalled from the sphere of spirits by Christ himself, and yet for some inscrutable reason he was not permitted to make any revelation with regard to what he had seen and heard in the world beyond the grave. It is useless to suppose that there was no curiosity upon the subject at the time of the performance of the miracle, as there has been ever since, but after the narrative of his resurrection Lazarus does not appear in the sacred record, and he is merely incidentally mentioned in connection with his sisters and the other disciples. He took no prominent part in establishing the Christian Church, and, except on account of the miracle that was performed upon him, his influence in promoting a belief in the divinity of Christ was less than any of the other disciples mentioned. Indeed, we are not even informed that he was a disciple, and his future course is as much a mystery as his death and resurrection. Throughout the entire Scriptures only the most indefinite hints are given as to the actual condition of the souls of men in the land of spirits; no revelations are made that will give the slightest glimpse of heaven or hell, and we are simply taught in positive but general terms that men will be blessed in the one or cursed in the other as their deeds may be good or evil while living upon earth. The mysteries of the future, for reasons that it is useless to speculate upon, are hidden from the eye of the human race, and there is a manifest impropriety in the attempts that are sometimes made to tear aside the veil that a wise Providence has interposed between the finite and the infinite. Fools rush in, however, where angels fear to tread, and the public of late has been treated to a number of works presenting theories of heaven which are chiefly remarkable for their trivialities and absurdities, and for the reckless disregard for the most sacred things that writers of little ability and less judgment only could indulge in. Such works as "Gates Ajar," and others of its class, are, in our humble opinion, positively injurious to the cause of true religion, whatever the intentions of the writers may be. They disgust one class of readers, and they cater to a depraved and unhealthy religious taste in others. They excite the imagination of the weak and credulous by descriptions that have no warrant in the Scriptures, and that proceed only from the imagination of the writers; and they are worse than other forms of sensationalism, inasmuch as they trespass upon the most sacred mysteries of religion, and pretend to reveal what the Almighty has decreed shall be hidden.

The author of the work before us makes a specialty of this dangerous and—we are almost disposed to say—blasphemous species of literature. "Our Children in Heaven," and "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," are the titles of two of his works published within a comparatively recent period, in which he attempts to give a description of heaven and the condition of the souls of men after death. "In Both Worlds" is an even bolder infringement on the proprieties of religion, for in it Dr. Holcomb takes up the story of Lazarus, and undertakes to relate his experiences in life, death, and after resurrection. In a prefatory chapter the writer pretends to have become possessed of an ancient Greek manuscript which turns out to be an autobiography of Lazarus, and the body of the work is this narrative presented in what Dr. Holcomb calls "a dress of the nineteenth century." If we have any doubts as to the propriety of dealing with such a subject as this under any circumstances, we have none at all as to the insufferable bad taste in which it is treated in the work before us. To have such a narrative as that of Lazarus worked up in the sensation style of one of Sylvanus Cobb's *Ledger* stories is simply shocking to any person who has a real reverence for sacred things. It would be perfectly useless for us to go through the book and point out the anachronisms, the false coloring, and the other artistic absurdities that abound on every page, for it would not be worth half-a-dozen lines even of condemnation, if it were not a profanation of a subject the most awe-inspiring. As a specimen, however, we will mention that, on page 45, the uncle of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus is represented as smoking a handsomely-ornamented pipe, "curiously carved and twisted," Dr. Holcomb being apparently oblivious of the fact that smoking was not an Oriental custom until after the discovery of America, when tobacco was introduced to the nations of the Old World. This might be passed by with a smile if it was not in perfect keeping with the rest of the story, and even then it is nothing to the outrageous bad taste of representing Mary as "sweet" on John the Baptist, just as pious young women of the present day are apt to have a tender feeling for good-looking and popular preachers. Martha, too, has a little love affair with a handsome young "son of the desert," a companion of the robber Barabbas, who turns out to be one of the thieves crucified by the side of Christ, and Lazarus has Mary Magdalene assigned him for his spiritual wife, and he beholds her carrying heavy beams and assisting to construct his mansion in the heavens. This is what Dr. Holcomb calls giving the story of Lazarus a "dress of the nineteenth century," and it is possible that it may find admirers, for, unfortunately, such clap-trap will often be read by those who have no taste for sound instruction and the simple narrative of the Scriptures. The style and substance of this sensation novel—for it is nothing else—are puerile in the extreme, and the total lack of dignity and appreciation of the awful importance of the theme are among the worst features of the book. It appears to us that the author pronounces his own condemnation when he puts these words in the mouth of the father of Lazarus when instructing his son on his entrance into the spirit world:—

"To seek to penetrate the veil which separates the spiritual from the natural realm, to invite an open intercourse with spirits, to consult them about earthly affairs, is one of the terrible crimes denounced and forbidden in Scripture. It is the secret source of the power and mysteries of magic. To seek such intercourse is perilous to the soul's best welfare. Therefore it is that consulting with 'familiar spirits' is forbidden in the Word. It is forbidden for man's own good."

We do not dispute the devout intentions of the author of "In Two Worlds," but it should be borne in mind that more harm is done to the cause of religion by perverted enthusiasm than by open scoffing. The investigation of spiritual mysteries is apparently a monomania with Dr. Holcomb, and he neither has the mental capacity to treat his subject in the dignified style that it demands, nor the fine sense of propriety that would keep him from making it ridiculous. Such books as this writer turns out ought never to be written or published, and if put before the world it is the plain duty of those to whose judgment they are submitted to condemn them *in toto*. We do condemn "In Two Worlds" as utter trash, and as a profanation of a sacred theme, such as is calculated to do great injury to religion and to exercise a most unhealthy influence on the minds of excitable readers.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us "Erling the Bold," a tale of the Norse Sea Kings, by R. M. Ballantyne. This story is founded on historical information contained in the "Heimskrinigla, or Chronicles of the Kings of Norway," by an Icelandic author. It is a bold and stirring tale of the old Norse rovers who conquered and settled in England at various times between the fifth and eleventh centuries. The narrative is interesting of itself, and it gives an excellent description of the manners and customs of the rugged race who inhabited the north of Europe at the dawn of modern history.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following of Harper & Brothers' recent publications:—

"Lost in the Jungle," by Paul Du Chaillu, is a description of the adventures of that traveller in equatorial Africa, and it may be considered as a supplement to his "Stories of the Gorilla Country" and "Wild Life Under the Equator." Mr. Du Chaillu is a pleasant writer, and the worst we have to say of this book is that he underrates the capacity of his young readers, and often descends to unnecessary trivialities of style. The work is one, however, that any boy will enjoy thoroughly. It is profusely illustrated, and bound in attractive style.

"My Enemy's Daughter," by Justin McCarthy, is a novel of much power that has just been concluded in *Harper's Magazine*, and is now published complete. Mr. McCarthy is well known as an able essayist, and in this story he proves himself capable of doing good work in the more important field of fiction.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Trotty Book," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This is an amusing narrative of the adventures of a young humorist, and it will doubtless find plenty of appreciative readers among the young folks, who will be able to sympathize fully with Trotty's sayings and doings. The book is nicely printed and bound, and it is illustrated with a number of clever designs by Eytinge.

The same house sends us "Christmas Day: the Night Before and the Night After." This gaily-colored *brochure* contains the ever popular "Night Before Christmas" of Clement C. Moore, which always reappears in some shape or other about this time of the year. A continuation by J. W. Watson, in the same strain, entitled "Christmas Day," and a parody by "Punch," called "The Night After Christmas," make up an excellent collection of holiday verses.

Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine* for December 11.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Petersons' New Cook Book," which contains receipts for preparing all manner of eatables.

—"The Old Franklin Almanac for 1870," published by A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, is, as usual, full of carefully prepared and valuable statistics. The record of events, foreign and American; the necrology, foreign and American; the lists of civil and military officers of the United States; the railroad disasters, executions in the United States, the governments of the world, etc., are very complete, making this one of the most convenient works for ready reference now published.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Magazine* for December has an able paper on "The Late Ordnance Committee," evidently written by some one who has a full knowledge of the wire-pulling in the case of General Dyer, and of the influences that were brought to bear upon Congress to induce the suspension of that officer from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. This paper shows up a most scandalous state of affairs, and it will be difficult for some of the members of the committee who reported against General Dyer to get over many of the statements made. The rest of the magazine is made up of excellent selections from the best American and foreign engineering publications, some of which are of great value.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION OF THE NOW REUNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.

FAIR

FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, TO BE HELD IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.

Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 12 2

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY, On December 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 3mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 6 City Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD STREET, (Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,

1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ½ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ⅛ and 3-16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter:

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795·34	
On Fire Risks	161,905·95	
		$1,105,701·29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634·02
		$1,566,335·31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·29	
Fire Losses	84,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,626·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$206,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL ....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS ....1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR ....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 4 6 8 10 13 ROBERT P. DECHERT, Auditor.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ....$100 | STEERAGE $30
To London ....105 | To London 35
To Paris ....115 | To Paris 45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ....$80 | Liverpool $30
Halifax ....20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin ....$140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ....$145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 9, at P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will follow THURSDAY, December 16. 2 23

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of Empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, and 107,000 wide mouth Bottles, assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen at any time at this office.
The above-named Bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms—Cash, with immediate delivery.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
12 6 5t Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

The Richardson-McFarland Tragedy.

Since it is impossible for me to give you any news on the subject of Mr. McFarland—the telegraph wires anticipating every effort in that direction—I shall not attempt it. Sufficient to say that the public interest has not in anywise abated. The subject is still discussed with all the pristine vigor at the breakfast-tables, and the firm of Beecher and Frothingham continue to be hauled over the coals in a highly edifying manner. Some affect to think Mr. Beecher's conduct a mere advertisement trick, and credit him with forever keeping an eye to business. As for poor Mr. Frothingham, the absence of argument and rhetoric from his excuse is one of the most amusing instances of an educated man's blunders.

The Storm's Doings.

Every time we have a snow storm our boast of being a model metropolis falls to the ground. Behold the one we had on Monday evening! The snow around the Astor House is not easily described or imagined. It is the great depot for several of the Avenue railroads. The cars of Third and Fourth avenue, more particularly, are crowded with hundreds of poor girls and artisans of every description, who would else have to walk miles before reaching their homes. Consequently, whenever a storm sets in like that of Monday, the cars are besieged as soon as 6 o'clock strikes, every man and woman clamoring and strugging for a seat, jostling and elbowing those nearest them without the slightest respect for age or sex, treating old age and helpless infancy alike, and only anxious to get one foot on the platform of the car. Ah! the study of human nature is a sad one at such times as these. Scores of poor, sick-looking, thinly clad girls, shivering in tattered shawls and mantles, their garments searched and almost shredded by the winds, stand in the great area between the Astor House and Park Row, despairingly eyeing the cars as they come in, and making a vain rush after standing-room. It is a positive fact, a sad, heartless truth, that strong men, young and middle-aged, have at such times no more respect for helpless womanhood than if all that the Woman's Suffrage Association says about the brutality of the superior sex were strictly true. I have seen old women elbowed and pushed about, and made the butt of disgusting "chaff," while men young enough to be their sons almost ousted them out of the little vantage-ground they had obtained. Until we have an underground railroad, or until some equally effectual means have been devised for relieving the distresses which ensue with snow-storms among the poorer class of people who live up town, we cannot boast of being on a par with Paris and London. Along many of the avenues detained cars to the number of forty in a row might be seen painfully trailing along, and those who got seats or standing-room at four o'clock in the afternoon reached home at eight or nine o'clock. Storms like these have their comic features, but they have their tragic aspects, too. It is all very well for warmly-clad pedestrians filled with good victuals and drink to go wassailing along Broadway, stopping at every other tavern to the chorus of "Shoo fly—don't bodder me," but meanwhile hundreds of working-girls are catching consumption and death along the freezing open spaces opposite the Astor.

Another Newspaper Gone.

The *Republic* is dead—long live the *Republic!* Another evening newspaper has gone up—long flourish the evening newspapers! The fact is we have too many already, and the *Republic*, being a little more conscientious than any other, was too good to live, and has gone to the wall. It did not understand how, or at least it would not consent, to "make a corner;" and, although it was very lively and readable, had to pay the penalty which virtue always has to pay in a world like this. It would be unpleasant to count up the number of failures among evening newspapers in this city. They do not flourish here to the extent they do in Philadelphia, for the reason that proprietors do not understand how to be at once decent and enterprising.

The "Baroness" de Riviere

has been for some time busy among certain newspapers here, interesting them in the progress of her suit, and making friends for herself. The case has for the present been brought to a close. It will be remembered that the "Baron" was arrested on complaint of the "Baroness" that he had appropriated to his own use about five thousand dollars of her property and that he had married her and then deserted her. It was demurred. however, that several causes of action had been improperly united, and the Court has rendered a judgment by default, sustaining the demurrer.

"One Chicken an Hour."

This is the rate at which chickens are hatched at the poultry show at the Empire City Skating Rink. The artificial incubators there are about as attractive as anything else—almost as much so as the Cardiff giant at Wood's.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Patrice" at the Chesnut.

The Irish drama is limited to the treatment of two subjects—the glorification of the "finest pisentry in the world" and the grievances of the "fine ould Irish gintleman" who mortgages his estates to get the means to keep open house to all comers, for the sake of supporting the credit of his ancestors, and who considers his creditor a villain of the blackest dye if he asks for his money. These themes have been worked up again and again with very little variation, and the consequence is that one Irish drama resembles another as two peas in a pod. Even admitting a very hearty anti-British sentiment and a warm sympathy for the real grievances of Ireland, it is a little singular that this style of plays should be so extremely popular on the American stage. Nothing could be more foreign to American habits and American tastes than the reckless extravagance, the total disregard for obligations that are considered binding in every civilized community, and the semi-savage clannishness of these decayed Irish gentlemen and their followers. The condition of affairs represented in the popular Irish stories and Irish drama of our day, if true, as they undoubtedly seem to be, sufficiently accounts for the degradation of Ireland and her inability to resist successfully British oppression. This is not the place, however, for the full discussion of such a subject, and we refer to it merely for the purpose of indicating the character of the new play of *Patrice*, which was produced at the Chesnut last evening.

This play is a typical Irish drama, and presents us with the standard characters and incidents that have done duty on the stage for many a year. An Irish gentleman mortgages his estates, and when he is unable to redeem his pledges, he prepares to resist by force the execution of the law, which, however, is too strong for him, and he is obliged to come to terms. His creditor, who is of course the villain of the piece, offers to relinquish his claim provided "Patrice," the beautiful niece of the gentleman aforesaid, will marry him. The lady consents, and after the mortgages are surrendered, she falls into a trance and is taken up for dead. Her lover, an Irish patriot, who has been obliged to flee the country for treasonable practices, returns by stealth just at this time; hears that his lady love is dead; takes her body from the tomb and conveys it to a hut in the mountains, for the purpose of burying it where he can mourn over it in solitude, and where the body-snatchers cannot find it. "Patrice," to the astonishment of her lover and her attendants, revives, and the pair are married, and thereafter live in srict seclusion in the mountains. The lady acts as a guardian angel to her husband by appearing as a ghost whenever any suspicious persons approach their retreat, and on several occasions she frightens off the policemen, soldiers, and other minions of the law who are in search of the outlaw. Finally, the baffled suitor learns where his enemy is concealed, and starts in pursuit. He is precipitated from a broken bridge in a narrow pass of the mountains, and is rescued by the husband of "Patrice," who thus conquers his enmity, and the piece winds up with the hero and heroine sinking into each other's arms, and the peasantry shouting for joy at their deliverance.

This play is full of stirring incidents, and it affords apportunities for some excellent scenic effects that are managed with much skill. Its great fault is that there is too much irrelevant matter in it, that divides the attention of the audience, and materially detracts from the interest of the piece. The story is romantic and the plot is well arranged for dramatic effect, and the play, if subjected to a judicious cutting, ought to be more popular than many of its class that have been produced in this city of late years. The performance last evening passed off in good style, although there were some irregularities that will doubtless disappear at the subsequent representations. *Patrice* has been placed upon the stage with great care, and some of the scenic effects are very fine. Unless the theatre-going public have had a surfeit of Irish drama, this play certainly ought to draw, for, notwithstanding its defects, it has all the elements of popularity that have won success in times past for similar performances of no greater artistic or literary merit.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the romantic Irish drama of *Patrice; or, The White Woman of Wicklow* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear as *Mary Warner*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Overland Route* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a popular minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit a number of magical wonders at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecturer in this popular course will be Mr. R. J. De Cordava, who will discourse to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, on the breach of promise case of "Whiffen vs. Sniffin."

Wendell Phillips is announced for Thursday evening, December 16. Subject—"Daniel O'Connell."

On Saturday afternoon next Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, the celebrated African traveller, will lecture to the young folks on the subject of his adventures, under the title of "Under the Equator."

The "young folks' series" arranged by Mr. Pugh promises to be even more popular than the regular "star" course. Mr. Du Chaillu is a most interesting lecturer, and he understands the nice art of talking to children. The "young folks' series" will consist of three lectures by Mr. Du Chaillu, which are arranged as follows:—On Saturday afternoon next the subject will be "Under the Equator"; on Wednesday, December 15, "Among the Cannibals;" and on Saturday, December 18, "Lost in the Jungle." An opportunity will thus be given to see the famous traveller and to hear him relate his wonderful adventures. At one of the lectures Mr. Du Chaillu will appear in the identical costume worn by him during his travels, and he will illustrate his discourses with large paintings, hunting implements, weapons, and other curiosities which cannot fail to make them very attractive. The price of admission is very low, being only $1·00 for the entire series with reserved seats, or fifty cents for each single lecture. Single admissions without reserved seats will be twenty-five cents. Tickets can now be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.—This evening T. Clarkson Taylor will lecture on "California and the Plains," at the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut, and on Friday on "California and the Yo-Semite Valley."

These lectures will be illustrated with magnificent stereopticon views of scenery, etc.

PROFESSOR RUFUS ADAMS, the distinguished elocutionist, has been tendered a grand complimentary testimonial at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next. Professor Adams will read selections from Shakespeare, Trowbridge, Byron, and others, and a first rate entertainment may be expected. Previous to the reading, Carl Sentz's parlor orchestra will perform a fine programme of popular music. The price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents, and tickets can be obtained at Trumpler's.

CONCERT AND BALL.—To-morrow evening Nonpareil Lodge, No. 20, K. of P., give their annual concert and ball at National Guards' Hall.

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W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, covered with plush, walnut furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth, library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, rosewood piano-fortes, fine French plate mirrors, superior walnut wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, lounges, arm chairs, etageres, hat stands, office desks and tables, oil paintings, engravings, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring, handsome chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, counters, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.
Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, 80x60, gilt frame. 12 7 2t

Peremptory Sale in rear Nos. 227 and 229 Noble street.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BRASS FOUNDRY, COCK MANUFACTORY, AND SILVER PLATED MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, in rear of Nos. 227 and 229 Noble street, by catalogue, the entire stock and fixtures, comprising:—Portable steam engine, three-horse power, made by Wilcox; Fox lathe, made by William Burlingame, complete, and nearly new; monitor lathe; oval lathe; lathe tools; 3 lines shafting and pulleys; water and gas-stop patterns; about 10,000 lbs. Babbitt metal; —— lbs. brass castings and old copper and zinc; 3 steel rollers; 3 punching presses; lot belting; screw press; drying oven; lap, with pulley and roller; 4 vises; grindstone; 3 cog wheels; electro plating-batteries; —— lbs. tinmen's sodder; —— lbs. metal, pewter and brass; 2 counter shafts; smelting pot; buffing machine; counter and platform scales; 2 smelting furnaces; patent chuck; universal chuck; iron-sheared lathe, with treadle; silversmith's dies; models and patterns; oak office table; fire-proof safe, made by Scott; show-case; glass sash, etc.
Also, finished and unfinished plated ware, etc. [12 7 3t
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

ESPECIAL SALE.
No. 410 Library street.
75 VERY SUPERIOR NEW AND SECONDHAND ALBANY AND PORTLAND SLEIGHS
On Friday morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Sale and Exchange Rooms of William Jack & Son, No. 410 Library street, between Fourth and Fifth and Chesnut and Walnut streets, 75 very superior new and secondhand Albany and Portland Pony and Family Sleighs, Cutters, etc., with one and two seats. They are well made, and handsomely finished with plush linings, etc.
May now be examined with catalogues. 12 8 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 3 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 4 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
A full line of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 all-linen H. S. handkerchiefs.
A full line 5-8 all-linen H. S. mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3-4 all-linen hemmed mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3-4 all-linen hemmed and printed hdkfs.
A full line 3-8 all-linen hemmed children's hdkfs.
A full line button edge lawn hdkfs.
A full line embroidered corner lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemmed and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered linen and lawn handkerchiefs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered grass linen handkerchiefs.
A full line embroidered hdkfs., comprising novelties in initials, names, mottoes, etc., white and colored.
Full lines of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 printed lawn hdkfs.
A full line of 3-4 printed corah hdkfs.
ALSO,
A magnificent line of embroidered linen collars and cuffs, in all the latest novelties.
The above sale will comprise one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of goods offered this season. 12 7 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
Sale of an entire stock of a Jobber, including the lease, good-will, and fixtures of store No. 305 Market street. 12 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 8 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Cottage Suits, Paintings and Engravings, China Toilet Sets, Glassware, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture for parlor, chamber, library, dining room, and kitchen.
CARPETS—Also, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets.
FINE FURNITURE—Also, several suits of parlor and chamber furniture, made by our best cabinet-makers for their retail sales.
Catalogues ready and furniture arranged for examination on Thursday afternoon. 12 8 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL TRADE SALE
OF
PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS,
By order of Messrs. WILLIAM GROSHOLTZ & CO.,
Being their Closing Sale for this Season,
On Thursday, Dec. 9.
Also,
By order of Messrs. SAARBACH, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
A large quantity of goods,
saved from the late fire on their premises. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

DRY GOODS, PRINTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a quantity of delaines, reps, prints, shirts, underwear, vests, etc., without reserve. 1t

Sale No. 138 North Eleventh Street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Fine Velvet Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, China and Glassware, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 North Eleventh street, the entire Superior Furniture. 12 4 4t

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Dec 17, 18, and 19,
At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated.
The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames.
The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.
DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 §

LARGE POSITIVE SALE
OF
NEW AND SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,
TRIPLE-PLATE SILVER WARE,
NEW GAS-CONSUMING STOVE, CLOCKS, ETC.
On Thursday,
December 9, at 10½ o'clock,
At Salesrooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street.
The catalogue comprises an unusually attractive assortment of Furniture and Upholstery, the larger part of which is of the
FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE KIND.
Fine-oiled walnut parlor suits of the latest designs, and finished in plush, terry, reps, and hair cloth; handsome walnut chamber suits, in great variety, and finished in oil and varnish; handsome cottage suits, with and without marble tops; superior marble top tables, wardrobes, bookcases, and sideboards, in great variety; walnut and oak extension dining-tables, dining-chairs, etageres, Spanish chairs, handsome sofa-beds and lounges, husk and straw mattresses; also, quantity of warranted triple-plate silver ware, to close invoice.
Six new handsome parlor stoves.
N. B.—Elegant 7-oct. rosewood piano, at private sale, cheap. 12 7 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 1t

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 2§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Description of the Commercial Exchange Building—The Loss and Insurances—The Scene This Morning.

The ruins of the Chamber of Commerce structure were visited this morning by hundreds of spectators. A strong force of police were on hand for the purpose of keeping the curious from getting beneath the ruins. The occupants of the various offices were on hand early, and were engaged in removing what of their effects could be found among the *debris*. The origin of the fire is still involved in mystery, only to be solved by the investigation which will be instituted by Fire Marshal Blackburn. The loss is estimated at $150,000, on which there is an insurance of nearly $100,000, as follows:—

Messrs. Prevost & Herring, No. 107 S. Third street, negotiated the following:—

For the Chamber of Commerce, on building—		
Imperial, of London	$10,000	
Insurance Company of North America	10,000	
State of Pennsylvania	10,000	
Delaware Mutual	10,000	
Fame	10,000	
		$50,000
On boilers and steam pipes—		
Insurance Co. of North America	$2,850	
Delaware Mutual	2,850	
		5,700
For the Commercial Exchange, on furniture and fixtures—		
Insurance Co. of North America	$4,166⅔	
Delaware Mutual	4,166⅔	
Pennsylvania Fire	4,166⅔	
		12,500
Total		$68,200

John Wilson, Jr. & Brother, No. 121 S. Fourth street, effected the following:—

North American, of Hartford, Conn.	$10,000
City of Hartford	10,000
Merchants', of Hartford	10,000
Total	$30,000
Prevost & Herring's Insurances	68,200
Total	$98,200

The Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, had $10,000 on the building, which was effected by Sabine & Allen, making the total insurance on everything $108,200.

Of the above insurances, that of the Republic of Chicago, the State of Pennsylvania, the Delaware Mutual, and the Fame, are perpetual, the remainder being annual.

The following is a description of the building, its cost, and its dedication:—

The building was 92 feet front on Second street and 150 feet deep on Gothic street. The height from the pavement to the top of the cornice was 60 feet and to the top of the tower 80 feet. The main entrance was on Second street, and opened into a spacious hall 18 feet wide, floored with marble, and ran through the centre of the building to the back street.

A grand staircase of solid black walnut of massive design led from the first floor to the "Chamber of Commerce." This staircase was built in circular form in the centre of the building. The rotunda was 32 feet in diameter, and capped by a dome skylight of stained glass. The ceiling of the dome was 72 feet from the floor of the main entrance.

The Chamber of Commerce, the main room of the building, was 130 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 35 feet high. The top of the grand staircase, which opened on the centre of this room, was surrounded by eight columns of the Corintian order reaching to the base of the dome, the intervals being filled by a balustrade. The walls were handsomely finished, with pilasters and caps at intervals supporting rich stucco cornices and a highly ornate ceiling. Both walls and ceiling were painted in fresco, executed with great taste and skill by Messrs. Walter & Boleg. The front of the "chamber" opened into a small room in the tower, over which was another of equal dimensions, both of which were designed for the exclusive use of committees. The spaces on either side of the tower were fenced off with massive walnut railings, and furnished with tables and racks of the same material, the inclosures thus made being used for reading rooms and the transaction of business. The north and southwest walls were supplied with washstands with marble tops and well-arranged fixtures, and the east end was relieved by a magnificent rostrum, with circular staircases at each end.

The material of this chamber, as well as the entire furniture, was solid walnut. The entire building was heated by steam apparatus, diffused by registers in different parts of the commercial room and offices.

The exterior appearance of the building was chaste and imposing. The entire front was granite, with a brown-stone elevation. The front on Second street had a line of columns, with pedestals, fourteen in number, supporting the main cornice above. Between these columns were large circle-headed windows and doorways, surrounded with brown-stone dressings, all designed in the Roman Doric order of architecture.

The entire outlay of the association upon the structure has been about $200,000, including cost of ground, in addition to which some $15,000 was expended on furniture, heating and lighting apparatus. The cost of the building alone was $155,000.

The building was formally dedicated by the association on the first of March last, in presence of a large audience. The dedicatory ceremonies terminated with a grand banquet at the Continental Hotel, at which a number of distinguished persons from distant cities were present.

Meeting of the Commercial Exchange This Morning.

John H. Michener, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, having tendered the use of his large rooms at Nos. 122 and 124 Arch street for the purpose, that body assembled there this morning at 11 o'clock, in force.

After being called to order Mr. Michener stated that we met under such circumstances as the Commercial Exchange had never known before. As members of that body we are without an abiding place, owing to the conflagration which had destroyed the new building in which we have hitherto met, and in which we have taken so much pride. All are aware of the circumstances attending the scenes last night, and I have called you together in order to take into consideration the erection of a new building and the securing of some other rooms for our future occupancy. I last night tendered the use of this room for the meetings of the association until others could be obtained, and you are welcome. I am happy to say that Mr. Howard Hinchman states that there will be an immediate meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration the re-erection of the Chamber of Commerce. There is present a Committee of the Board of Brokers, who come to us to tender the use of their room, and I have also a note of the same nature from the Tobacco Trade.

Mr. Hinchman, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, was then introduced, and said that the Board of Managers of that body would take action for the immediate re-erection of the building. The insurance would cover the loss, and he thought he could safely say, that in less than a year a building equal in every respect, if not superior to the one destroyed, would be on the present site.

Mr. Slaymaker, of the Board of Brokers, was the next speaker. He expressed the sympathy of that body with the association in the loss which they had sustained. He also tendered the use of their large room on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to the association until the new structure would be completed.

Mr. E. H. Jeffries moved that the proposition be accepted and that the thanks of the association be extended to the different bodies tendering the use of their rooms.

Mr. S. Christian moved that the whole subject be referred to a special committee of three, who should report at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Agreed to.

On motion the President was added to the committee.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Michener for the use of his rooms.

The President appointed on the committee Messrs. C. J. Hoffman, S. J. Comly, and Nathan Brook.

Thanks were also directed to be returned to the Fire Department, Insurance Patrol, and the police force.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce.

On the adjournment of the meeting of the Commercial Exchange, the Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce held an informal session, and ordered the convening of the Chamber to-morrow morning.

Account of an Eye-Witness.

Mr. Solomon W. Rogers, civil engineer, gives the following account of the outbreak of the fire:—

"At twelve minutes before five o'clock last evening I went into the building of the Commercial Exchange, and it was then nearly dark in the lower hall. I passed up the curved stairway to the right, and went into the first office near the head of the stairs, on the south side of the building. The door of this office was opposite to the rotunda, and I left the door open. At this time no signs of fire appeared. I had been in the office about six minutes when I heard loud noises in rapid succession which sounded as if two persons were firing revolvers in the large hall of the second story. There appeared to me to be a series of small explosions. In about a minute I saw through the open door a shower of fire and of broken glass, which appeared to be falling from the skylight of the dome. On reaching the street I saw flames bursting through the roof, and a few minutes after the first alarm I felt sure that no efforts could save the combustible parts of the building."

Attempted Rescue.—Andrew Hart, a well-known rough, was yesterday held in $1000 bail by Alderman Heins, to answer the charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner from Detective Miller on Saturday afternoon last.

Vandalism.—Some miserable vandal, during last night, hurled a stone-ladened snowball at the Washington statue, which, striking one of the legs thereof, produced an ugly disfigurement.

THE MINT.

The Total Coinage Since Its Organization.

We gave yesterday the annual report of the Director of the Mint, with a table showing the details of the coinage during the year ending June 30, 1869. In the following table is given, in addition, the total coinage of the institution since its establishment:—

Period.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Value of Copper.	To[illegible]
1793 to 1817	$5,610,956	$8,2[illegible]8,[illegible]	$319,340	$14,19[illegible],591
1818 to 1837	17,639,383	40,5[illegible],[illegible]	476,[illegible]	58,[illegible],864
1838 to 1847	29,491,[illegible]	13,918,119	349,[illegible]	43,[illegible],704
1848 to 1857	256,950,474	22,365,114	517,[illegible]	279,833,110
1858 to 1867	128,169,960	14,[illegible],[illegible]	5,782,350	148,19[illegible],500
1868	3,864,425	314,750	1,713,[illegible]	5,892,560
1869	3,178,638	431,747	1,279,[illegible]	4,892,439
Total	444,904,787	100,126,382	10,407,[illegible]	5[illegible],438,772

In the following tables are given the number of pieces and value of the total coinage since the establishment of the Mint:—

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold—		
Double Eagles	14,204,462	$284,089,240·00
Eagles	3,523,228	35,232,280·00
Half Eagles	10,266,755	51,333,775·00
Three Dollars	296,821	890,463·00
Quarter Eagles	8,410,270	21,025,675·00
Dollars	17,725,917	17,725,917·00
Fine Bars	....	34,919,298·91
Total Gold	54,427,453	$444,904,786·61
Silver—		
Dollars	3,715,490	$3,715,490·00
Half Dollars	132,224,094	66,112,047·08
Quarter Dollars	74,719,362	18,679,840·50
Dimes	65,936,625	6,593,663·90
Half Dimes	73,282,678	3,664,133·90
Three Cent Pieces	41,997,280	1,259,918·40
Bars	....	204,728·06
Total Silver	391,875,539	$100,126,381·92
Copper—		
Five Cent Pieces	83,501,000	$427,505·00
Three do.	22,746,000	682,380·00
Two do.	43,042,750	860,855·00
One do.	464,935,244	4,649,352·44
Half do.	7,985,223	39,926·12
Total Copper	622,210,217	$10,407,603·65
Total Coinage	1,068,513,209	$555,438,772·08

OUR STREETS.

The Contracts for 1870-1871—A New System to be Inaugurated.

The present contracts for cleansing the streets of Philadelphia will expire on the 31st of the present month. The Board of Health has given notice that new contracts for 1870-71 will be received until the 18th inst. At the meeting yesterday this proposition was adopted. The proposed plan differs from the one now in existence, in the following respect:—Instead of a separate contract being made for cleaning the streets and removal of ashes, as well as washing the public market-houses, one contract for each district is to be made for the entire work. This the Board deem advisable, owing to the trouble which frequently occurs between the contractors for gathering ashes and those employed in cleaning the streets, the ashes being cast into the streets, purposely or accidentally, by the upsetting of barrels or boxes. The street cleaners refuse to carry spilled ashes away, and they scatter with the wind and add dirt to our streets. It is also deemed advisable to consolidate on the ground of economy, and to do away with such a number of contractors, the Board believing with a lesser number they will be able to more fully see the contracts carried out to the letter.

The past eight months has been rather experimental on the part of the Board. They have in that time been enabled to see where the weak points existed and ascertain the men who are to be relied upon to perform the work. The Board will also require the contractors to use covered carts only for the collection of ashes. The Seventeenth street cleaning district is to be divided and a new one called the Nineteenth is to be formed out of that portion of it bounded by Sixth, Broad, Poplar, and Allegheny avenue.

Under the existing contracts for cleaning the streets operations were commenced the beginning of May last. From that time to the first of December over 300,000 loads of dirt and garbage were taken up. Of the total amount 75,000 loads were carried away in the first eighty days. The greater part of the dirt was taken to the suburbs, where it was used for filling up low and marshy land. A portion, however, was sold for fertilizing purposes. The ashes taken up during the same period will fully aggregate 80,000 loads. The ashes were sold to parties engaged in paving streets, who used them for a bed for the cobble-stones. They bring from twenty-five cents to one dollar per load.

The new contracts will be given to the lowest and best bidder at the meeting of the Board in January.

Meeting of the Drug Exchange.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Drug Exchange was held at the Rooms, No. 17 S. Third street, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed on the 1st instant, and to examine into the question of styling wholesale druggists wholesale liquor dealers, according to the decision of Commissioner Douglass.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Gulager.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Hance, Landiss, Malcom, and Wilson, through Mr. Hance presented the following as their report:—

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, held at their rooms December 1, 1869, to consider the recent decision of Mr. Douglass, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a committee was appointed to receive signatures of druggists and chemists, dealers in varnishes and hatters' supplies, and others interested in the use of alcohol for the arts and sciences, to a petition which they should draft to the Congress of the United States, asking such additional legislation on the act entitled, "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco," etc., as shall relieve them from the odium of being classed as "wholesale or retail liquor dealers." Said committee does now present the following:—

To the Honorable Senate and House, etc., etc.—The undersigned druggists and chemists, dealers in varnishes and hatters' supplies, and others interested in the use of alcohol for the arts and sciences, respectfully present—

That our business is seriously impaired by the annoyances and delay attendant upon the details of guaging, inspecting, and stamping small packages of alcohol; and that our self-respect is outraged by being compelled to display signs as "Wholesale Liquor Dealers," which signs bear falsehood and calumny upon their face, as the selling of alcohol alone cannot be construed into "liquor dealing." Alcohol is not a beverage, and has not heretofore been regarded as a "wine or liquor in the meaning of the law." The Hon. E. A. Rollins, late Commissioner Internal Revenue, under date of August 22, 1868, ruled that "Apothecaries incurred no liability to special tax by reason of the sales of alcohol." Acting Commissioner Douglass, on the 30th September, 1869, reversed this ruling, deciding that druggists and all others selling alcohol must be regarded as "liquor dealers," and in all respects amenable to the law governing such dealers.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that, inasmuch as we do not believe the law was thus intended to distress business interests of the class we represent, that you will, at an early day, so amend or define this act as to give us relief from the grievances of which we complain, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Upon motion of Mr. Parkinson, the report was accepted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

Upon motion of Mr. Hance, seconded by Mr. Parkinson, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to present the petition at Washington.

The chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Robert Shoemaker, William M. Wilson, and John M. Maris.

Upon motion of Mr. Parkinson, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be transmitted to Commissioner Douglass.

Mr. William M. Wilson offered a resolution tendering the use of the rooms of the association to the Commercial Exchange and expressing sympathy for the association in its heavy loss.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

Local Odds and Ends.—The Methodist Preachers' Association meets this day at 3 P. M.

—A meeting of property owners on the line of Shippen street is to be held at Kater Hall to-morrow night, to take means to induce Councils to change the name Shippen.

—The twenty-third anniversary of the Sabbath School attached to the Spring Garden Street Presbyterian Church will be celebrated to-morrow evening.

—Are the High Constables nobodies, with no authority? The action of our police force last night seems to indicate this.

—The Mayor yesterday gave orders to have the pavements cleansed. Has it been done? If so, where?

—Delightful for pedestrians—the racing of boy with sleds on our sidewalks.

—The police force succeeded in entirely disgracing itself at the fire last night.

—Temperance meeting to-night at Broad and Master streets.

—The man who does not advertise never becomes a millionaire.

—Don't believe the man who says the Delaware is frozen over.

—What disposition has been made of Policeman Schnell?

—Good weather this for the M. D.'s.

—Our pavements are dangerous.

—The sun shone yesterday.

Removal on Account of Fire.—The Tradesmen's National Bank has removed to No. 306 Walnut street, on account of the destruction by fire of their former quarters in the Commercial Exchange.

United States Commissioner's Case.—In the case of the captain of the ship Eliza McLaughlan, charged with having committed an assault and battery on the stewardess of the vessel, United States Commissioner C. P. Clarke dismissed the complaint, the captain claiming to be an English subject. Commissioner Clarke urged the British Consul, who was present at the hearing, to take cognizance of the matter.

The Fair.—To-morrow is to be opened the great Fair in aid of the Bethany Presbyterian Church. Bethany has claims upon the sympathy and support of Christian people of all denominations, for the work it is doing is a mission work and entirely undenominational in its ends and methods. But the Fair is to be such as will deserve a visit apart from the question of charity, and so ought to call out crowded houses.

Examining for Himself.—Owing to the frequent notice given to burglars by our citizens leaving their doors unfastened, one of them last night determined to examine for himself. His name is John Kilroy, and was caught whilst trying the door of a store at Second and Brown streets. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

Pickpocket.—W. T. O'Leary is the euphonious title assumed by an individual who was arrested last evening whilst attempting to "go through" a chap who, being overcome by benzine, had stretched himself out for a nap on a cellar door at Second and Dock streets. Special Officer Roberts found the O'Leary with his hands in the sleeper's pocket.

A Hard Case.—Pat. Kilday was found lying in the gutter at Water and Callowhill streets last evening in an insensible condition. The poor unfortunate's feet and legs had been frozen, and he altogether presented a pitiful sight. He was sent below for thirty days, to be cared for.

Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resumed the practice of the law in this city, and will devote himself principally to causes in the United States Courts. He has taken offices in connection with United States Commissioner Charles P. Clarke.

John B. Gough will deliver the second lecture in the course given by the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. Subject—"Habit." Tickets at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and those who want good seats should call early.

Hari Kari.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of John Evard, now lying at the Fifteenth district station house, who committed suicide about 10 o'clock last night, by cutting open his stomach and tearing out his entrails.

Arrested at the Fire.—Some five or six parties were arrested at the Second street fire, last evening, on the charge of theft. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

POISON IN PAWTUCKET.

Examination of Hiram A. Briggs, Accused of Attempting to Poison His Family.

From the Providence Star, Dec. 7.

The Court of Magistrates in Pawtucket was crowded on Saturday morning by eager spectators, to listen to the examination of Hiram Briggs, charged with mingling arsenic with gingerbread and sweet bread, with the intent to poison Almira Briggs, his two daughters and a grandchild.

Horace F. Carpenter, an analytical chemist, testified to making examinations of several articles of food, which had been handed him by Dr. Clapp, and finding arsenic well distributed through them. He found arsenic in the gingerbread, in the whitebread, biscuit, and in the Indian bread that had been used in the family. The arsenic, to have been so well distributed, must have been kneaded in the dough, and not sprinkled on top.

Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, the family physician of Mr. Briggs, testified that he was called to the family on the day of the poisoning, and found Mrs. Briggs, her two daughters, and the grandchild sick, and from the nature of their sickness suspected poison, and treated them for it; he afterwards procured some gingerbread, Indian cake, and biscuit, of which they had eaten, and had them analyzed by Mr. Carpenter; Briggs stated to him it was possible his wife might have put poison in the food in an insane moment, or that his son Newton had done so for some reason; Mrs. Briggs had an eruption on her limbs, such as appears in a case of chronic poisoning; Briggs told him he had bought arsenic for years to kill rats with.

In the cross-examination, the Doctor stated that the symptoms of arsenic and antimony were nearly the same; but he never knew the swelling of the eyelids, that appeared in Mrs. Briggs' case, caused by antimony; he did not consider Mrs. Briggs insane.

Mrs. Almira Briggs, wife of the defendant, stated that she was taken sick from eating the Indian cake and other articles of food, and was treated for poison by Dr. Clapp; several days before, on going to make tea, she had noticed a white powder in the teapot, and poured the stuff into the sink; had not lived happily with her husband, and he had offered her $6000 to allow him to get a bill of divorce, which she refused; after she was taken sick she saw her husband, through a grate or register, take up a pan of dough in the kitchen below, and look at it, and then turn away and brush his hands; this dough was afterwards baked into biscuits and eaten, making the family sick again; her husband had said he wanted to get rid of her, and had made threats; she had never known of her husband using arsenic to kill rats, or of having it in the house; she did not know the color of arsenic.

Dora J. Briggs, a daughter of the defendant, stated that she eat of the food before mentioned, and was made very sick; heard her mother ask her father what he was doing around the pan of dough, and he said, "How foolish you talk—I was only looking into it!" Her father asked her, about five weeks ago, if she or her mother or sisters drank tea or coffee, and when she told he said, "Then I understand you to say your mother drinks tea and coffee, and that you and Josey drink coffee once in a great while," she was acquainted with her father's offer of money to her mother to be divorced from him; her father asked her if she thought he put the arsenic in the food, and she told him she thought he did; her father said once he would get rid of the family, if not in one way he would in another.

Josephine Briggs, another daughter of the defendant, was examined. Her testimony in effect was, that she was made sick by the poisoned food; and that she saw her father put a paper behind some bottles in the kitchen closet a few days after his arrest; she searched for it, and found it to be a paper of arsenic, with one end broken open, so it could sift through into the flour barrel; her father searched this closet with an officer the day after he put the paper there, evidently that he might find it, and have it appear that it was placed there some time ago, and the arsenic had accidentally sifted into the flour, without any criminal intention on his part; she had heard her father tell her mother that if he could not get rid of her in one way, he would in another.

This closed the examination for the Government, which had lasted all day, and the defendant waiving further examination, he was bound over in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas on the first Monday in December.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Trouble in the House Committees—An Impending Conflict.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments and Assignments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 8—12·28 P. M.—Rear-Admiral Craven has been ordered to assume duties as Post Admiral at San Francisco.

Secretary Boutwell to-day appointed W. S. Hoyt, Examiner in Appraiser's office, New York.

Commissioner Delano to-day appointed the following assistant assessors in New York State:—Adam Fales in the Seventh district, Charles Doughty in the Twelfth, and Edward F. Deville, Emil J. C. Keep and Alfred Venderwemer in the Thirty-second district.

An Impending Conflict.

The impending conflict between the Ways and Means, and Banking and Currency Committee, over the disposition of a certain class of bills, cropped out this morning on the reference of a bill on the banking question, each claiming the privilege of its disposal. The matter was postponed temporarily.

The Cuban Cause in Congress.

A representative of the Cuban cause is on the floor of the House, and meets with a cordial greeting from members, especially those from the South.

The Holiday Adjournment.

The proposition to adjourn Congress from December 15 to January 3 will provoke much opposition in both houses.

A proposition in the House that the property of soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union should be exempted from taxation, as well as that of bondholders, created a laugh. It was referred.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The following nominations were sent in to-day for Circuit Judges—

George F. Shepley, of Maine, for the First Circuit.
Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, for the Second Circuit.
Wm. M. Kennan, of Penna., for the Third Circuit.
George A. Pearce, of Md, for the Fourth Circuit.
Wm. B. Woods, of Alabama, Fifth Circuit.
George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, Sixth Circuit.
Thos Drummond, of New York, Seventh Circuit.
Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, Ninth Circuit.

[The Hon. William McKennan, whose appointment by the President as Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, is announced above, is a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania, and well known throughout the western part of the State. Belonging to one of the most prominent families in that section of the State, he is a man of great wealth and wide influence, although, previous to the election of President Grant, he had not figured very prominently in public affairs, and was consequently not known to the country at large. His father, the Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, was a Representative in Congress from the Washington district from 1831 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1843, and held for a very short time a Cabinet position, and died in Reading in 1852. President Grant, it is said, formed the acquaintance of his son while a cadet at West Point; and last spring, when the country was agitated for so long a time over the question of the constitution of the Cabinet, Mr. McKennan's name was frequently mentioned for a position in that body. Mr. McKennan's appointment to this important and responsible position will give general satisfaction to the people of his circuit.—Ed. Tel.]

The other nominations were of appointments made during the recess, including 35 for the Treasury Department; 64 for the Navy; 129 for the War Department; 129 for the Attorney-General's office: and one for the Post Office, namely, John M. Marshall, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

House.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Mr. Morrill (Pa.) introduced a bill to fund the debt of the United States at a lower rate of interest; to make the national banking system free; and for other purposes. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House what State Legislatures had ratified the proposed fifteenth constitutional amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Cobb (N. C.) asked leave to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurrection, but the regular order of business was called for by Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, or its assigns, to change the established route in Nebraska. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead law so as to authorize ex-soldiers and ex-seamen of the United States to secure 160 acres of land, instead of 80 acres, as now authorized, for a homestead out of the alternate sections of land embraced in railroad and other grants owned by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to abolish the duties on coal. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Buffington offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit reports relative to the protection and improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts. Adopted.

Several bills for the removal of political disabilities were introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to procure and disseminate information of the extent of the cereal and other crops of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Other bills were received and referred as follows:—By Mr. Strickland, extending the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Railroad to Heweenawa Bay, Michigan.

By Mr. Finkelnburg, concerning duties on imports, proposing a periodical reduction of ten per cent.

By Mr. Cavanaugh (Montana). To provide for the election of certain Territorial officers by the people.

By Mr. Mungen. To exempt from taxation the property of ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States to the same extent as the property of bondholders.

By Mr. O'Neill. For the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch to the active list of the navy.

By Mr. McCreary. To amend the act for the consolidation of the United States statutes.

The Speaker made a proposition to the House in reference to the assignment to the Standing Committees of the several recently-admitted members. At present it was not in his power to assign those gentlemen to committees, and he suggested that he be authorized to assign them as tenth members to such committees as he might deem desirable.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to that suggestion, and expressed the hope that the Speaker would improve the opportunity by adding a Democratic member to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Schenck did not favor that suggestion, because it would be apt to cause delay. It would look to something like a permanent arrangement instead of a temporary one.

Mr. Farnsworth did not wish to be understood as objecting to the Speaker's proposition, but he reminded the House that there were a great many committees of the House that were obsolete, except on paper, but never met and had no place of meeting, and he thought it better that the whole subject of committees should be revised by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Welcker offered a resolution giving the Speaker the authority suggested.

Mr. Dawes favored referring the whole matter to the Committee on Rules. It did not seem to him quite right to leave the matter so entirely to the Speaker. It was a delicate matter, and he supposed the Speaker himself would prefer to have it arranged by the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker said he had no desire in the matter at all other than what might be indicated by the House.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the difficulty might be obviated by the resignation of members of committees who are now serving on more than one committee.

Mr. Benjamin thought the whole matter premature until after the admission of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas members.

Finally the subject was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a petition from the employes of Phinney, Blakeman & Co., of New York, in favor of Jenckes' Civil Service bill.

Mr. Kelsey presented a petition of Pierrepont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, for a renewal of his patent for an improvement in seed planters or grain drills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for taking the ninth census; to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The French Press on Mr. Boutwell's Treasury Report—Singular Marine Disaster—Remarkable Strength of Character of Prince Montenegro.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Census—The Number of Representatives Fixed at 300—The Tariff Bill—The Virginia Members who can Take the Oath to be Admitted at Once.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Lafayette.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Brest, Dec. 8.—The steamship Lafayette arrived at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Boutwell's Report in France.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The *Siecle*, in its issue to-day, prints a large portion of the report of the Secretary of the American Treasury, received by cable, and in its comments thereon says:—"The American promise is equal to its fulfilment."

Failure of the French-English Treaty.

London, Dec. 8.—The English ministry have refused to accept the modification of the treaty of commerce between England and France, proposed by the latter.

Wreck in the Red Sea.

Alexandria, Dec. 8.—The barque Noel, the first vessel through the Suez Canal on the 28th ult., has been totally lost on the Red Sea.

The Spanish Insurrection.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—The Republicans have appointed a committee to investigate the cases of those republicans who are to be tried for their participation in the recent insurrection.

Prince Montenegro and Austria.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Prince of Montenegro has protested against the intention of Austria to occupy his territory with troops, and the Prussian Government sustains Montenegro.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Census and Representation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Census Committee had a meeting this morning, and formally agreed to fix the number of Representatives under the next apportionment at three hundred. The committee estimate that the result of the census will show a population of at least forty millions.

Mr. Trumbull's Bill.

A careful canvass of the Senate shows a majority in favor of Trumbull's bill prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments or making recommendations therefor to the President and heads of departments. Trumbull thinks there is no doubt of its passage in the Senate, but fears its chances in the House. It does not meet with much favor among members.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are meeting every day before and after the assembling of the House, but they make slow progress on the Tariff bill, owing to the wide diversity of views which exist among members.

The Case of Virginia.

The Reconstruction Committee will meet to-morrow and take up the case of Virginia. From the sentiment of members of that committee, there seems to be a general disposition to admit at once such of the members from Virginia whose seats are not contested, and who can take the oath.

The Speaker asked and obtained permission to-day to give new members admitted since organization of the present Congress places on committees. He will add to such committees as have a small number of members one new member.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Government Purchases $2,000,000 of Bonds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Government purchased $2,000,000 of bonds to-day. The bids were $5,633,000 at from 112 to 113·71.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 25½c. Flour dull and declining; State, $4·70@6·25; Ohio, $5·50@6·25; Western, $4·65@6·45; Southern, $5·60@10. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and less firm; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·06@1·08 for unsound, and $1·08@1·11 for sound. Oats dull and declining; sales of 24,000 bushels State at 65c., and Western at 63c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·50; old mess, $33@33·25. Lard dull; steam rendered, 19c. Whisky quiet at $1·05.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Dec 8.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 123⅜. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅝; do. 1864, do., 113; do. 1865, do., 113; do. do., new, 115⅛; do. 1867, 115⅛; do. 1868, 115½; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 55; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 49; Cumberland preferred, 25½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 26⅝; Reading, 99⅜; Adams' Express, 59; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 87; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

FROM THE WEST.

Schoeppe Sympathy in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The German physicians of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow night, to remonstrate against the hanging of Dr. Schoeppe in Pennsylvania, now under sentence of death for poisoning.

United States Marshal Killed.

L. T. Moses, of Sedalia, Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and killed in Camden county last Saturday night. He had gone to arrest Felix Whitworth for illicit distilling. Whitworth was a desperate character, and he is supposed to have been the murderer.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Indian Troubles.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—A letter from Laramie, dated December 4, says that the Indian troubles in Wyoming are quite alarming. Bands of Sioux are roaming through the Territory, robbing and murdering. A small party that left Fort Laramie had been driven in by the Indians. Another party, that left several days previous, had not been heard from, and it is feared that they have been captured.

The insurances on the property destroyed yesterday at Wakesha are reported as follows:—Home, New York, $2000; Ætna, of Hartford, $1000; International, of New York, $1000. John Anderson, crockery ware store, was covered by $3000 in the International, of New York; John Boyle, grocer, had $3000 in the Home, of New York.

FROM THE WEST.

Chicago Mortality.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The mortality of the city in November was 489.

The Wife-Murderer Walsh.

Preparations are being made for the execution, on Friday, of Walsh, the wife-murderer, privately in jail.

Closing of Navigation.

St. Catharines, Ontario, Dec. 8.—The propeller Dromedary passed down the Welland Canal this morning. This is the last boat of the season.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 24c. Flour firmer and fairly active, but quotations are unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·38. Corn—receipts small; prime white, 85@90c. Oats firm at 55@58c. Rye dull at $1. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet and drooping at $1·04@1·04½ for wood and iron-bound barrels.

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned James Meredith and John Rich, both colored, on the charge of robbing William P. Johnson, of Chester, Pennsylvania, of $72 in cash, $200 in checks, and a gold watch. The pocket-book, coat, checks, and watch have all been recovered. The accused assaulted Johnson at Eleventh and Chesnut streets a few days ago. They were each held in $2000 bail to answer.

—Frank Pound, for assaulting Francis Canner with a club, and breaking his arm, was held to bail to answer. The affair occurred at Twenty-second and Christian streets a few nights ago.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Standing Committees of the Senate were announced by the Clerk.

The following Senators constitute the several Committees named below, after the alterations made this morning:—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Harlan, Norton, Patterson, Schurz, and Casserly.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Pool, and Stockton.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Drake, Scott, Osborn, and Stockton.

Patents—Messrs. Willey, Terry, Carpenter, Norton, and Hamilton.

Library—Cattell, Howe, and Morrill (Me.)

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses—Ferry, Edmunds, and Davis.

The other committees are without alteration.

The following petitions were presented and referred:—

By Mr. Edmunds—Petition of C. D. Boutwell, of Texas, setting forth that the petitioner had been a Rebel and got sick of it, and now wanted to be relieved from all disabilities.

By Mr. Sumner—Petition of W. Cornell Jewett, asking Congress, as a means of vindicating the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, to suspend the workings of the French cable on American soil until France authorizes the landing of a cable from America on French soil, and guarantees that all American despatches should freely pass over France through the hands of American agents.

Mr. Sumner remarked that there was now a bill upon the table of the Senate which met the prayer of the petitioner, and he proposed calling it up at an early day.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution relating to amendments to the Constitution, providing that whenever satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Secretary of State that three-fourths of the State legislatures have ratified any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he shall forthwith proclaim the fact of such ratification, and if it shall appear that the legislature of a State has ratified an amendment proposed as aforesaid, any other action by the legislature of that State as to such amendment shall be void, and disregarded by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Williams moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, and expressed the hope that it would receive early consideration, which for obvious reasons it deserved. It was so referred.

By Mr. Hamlin, a memorial from officers of the United States Navy, representing that injustice had been done by special promotions over them of many of their inferiors in the service, under the act of July, 1866, and praying Congress to redress the great wrong under which they represent themselves to suffer by refusing them the positions to which they had been relatively entitled.

Mr. Hamlin said he had certain knowledge of the fact in some of the cases referred to, and had no doubt that simple justice demands at the hands of Congress reparation for the wrong committed by reason of the act referred to. He asked the earnest, candid attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to the subject.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that on Friday he would ask for the consideration of the House to a resolution regulating the hours of labor of Government laborers, workmen, and mechanics. A resolution was passed at the last session in relation to the hours of labor, without touching the matter of compensation. The Attorney-General had given a decision on that law, but the heads of departments had not executed the law in accordance with that decision.

The law itself, he believed, was not satisfactory to the workmen; at least was working no profit to them, but tended to demoralize every Governmental institution in which laborers were employed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Alle Co 5s	80	9 sh Girard Bk	
$2000 Pittsb'g 5s..s5.	78	s5wn	56
$600 Pa 6s 1 se..c.	102¾	100 sh Read R..b60.	49·94
$2000 N Pa 7s	86	200 do	49⅜
3 sh Ph & T R.s5.	118	3 sh Leh Val	53⅜
2 do	118	38 do	53⅜
50 sh Leh N St	33⅜	55 sh Penna R..ls.	54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh Gold l	95¾	5 sh Leh Val	53⅜
$2000 Pittsbg 5s	73	6 do	53⅜
100 sh Hestonville..	11⅛	7 sh Penna R	54⅛
200 Reading....Sat.	49¾	4 do	54⅛
200 do......2d.	49¾	5 do	54⅛
100 do.Sat'day.	49¾	30 sh Norrist'n R..	79⅛
4 sh West Bk	72		

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Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any kind of a table, from $6·00 to $8·00.
Scotch Goods in great variety.

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POCKET-BOOKS,

in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.

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XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,

Elegantly engraved.

N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date.

MASON & CO.,

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ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,

Pocket-Knives and Scissors.

BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD

INKSTANDS

in great variety.

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Diaries, 1870, at 11 2 4 6trp

REDUCED PRICES TO INSURE RAPID SALES.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the period of two (2) years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, together with the collection and removal of all ashes, as well as the collection and burial of all dead animals.

Plans and specifications, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Health Office.

E. WARD, M. D., President.

CHARLES B. BARRETT, Secretary. 12 8 5t